

COURT OF INQUIRY.

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Nineteenth Day.
Rear Admiral Schley won the most favorable point developed at the court of inquiry on this day, inasmuch as Lieut. Holden, the watch officer of the Scorpion, testified that the information that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos harbor on May 19 was not communicated to Rear Admiral Schley, although it was testified by Lieut. Southland.

Judge Advocate Leidy thereupon admitted that he was unable by any evidence in his possession to show that the message had been delivered to Schley.

The testimony of Lieut. Holden places Lieut. Southland in a discredited position, inasmuch as Southland, commanding the Eagle, testified that he had communicated this information to the commanding officer of the Scorpion with instructions to that officer, Commander Marx, to communicate it to Rear Admiral Schley.

Lieut. Holden, who heard part of the megaphone message which Commander Marx received from Lieut. Southland, commanding the Eagle, testified that he had received nothing in it which conveyed the information that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos. Reading from the log of his vessel, the Scorpion, Lieut. Holden found an entry reading: "No news from the Spanish fleet." This entry corresponds exactly with the log of the Brooklyn and with the claims made by Rear Admiral Schley.

More hard blows were given the official chart plotting the positions of the Spanish and American vessels during the battle of Santiago which were prepared by the Board of Navigators. Lieutenant Commander Schuetz, the navigator of the Iowa and a member of the board, testified that he protested against signing the report accompanying the chart, as it was inaccurate. He said the chart was a compromise and that he had been persuaded to sign it by Commander Wainwright, the president of the board, who said it was the best the navigators could agree to if they sat until domed.

Schuetz said he objected to the chart as it gave the Iowa too much speed. According to the position of that vessel on the chart, the Iowa would have been forced to steam at the rate of eighteen knots instead of nine, which was the speed the ship was making. He also objected to the chart because it placed the Brooklyn too near to the mouth of Santiago harbor.

This officer testified that the Spanish ships did not attempt to ram the Brooklyn when they left Santiago the morning of the battle. He also swore that the attack of May 31 was directed at the Colon and not at the shore batteries as has been contended. He said this action was not a reconnaissance, but an attempt to sink the Colon.

Lieutenant Commander Grant, the watch officer of the Massachusetts, said he knew of no instructions from Admiral Schley as to what should be done in the event of meeting the enemy. The progress of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago was slow, according to his witness. His statements relating to the blockade at Santiago were extreme. He said the fleet was between six to ten miles distant from the mouth of the harbor during the day and night and that the vessels of the squadron steamed a distance of five and six miles east and west of the harbor.

Twentieth Day.
Captain French E. Chadwick, commander of the New York in 1898, created somewhat of a sensation when he testified that he protested to Sampson against sending to Schley a message congratulating the latter upon the character of the blockade he had maintained, because, under the circumstances, such action was improper.

Admiral Dewey himself then created quite a stir in the court room by exhibiting considerable temper in declining to permit Mr. Rayner to question Captain Chadwick relating to a conversation that officer had with Dewey and Watson, in which Captain Chadwick is alleged to have approved the blockade.

"We don't want any conversations here. We want the facts and you know that we want nothing else but the facts," said Admiral Dewey impatiently to Mr. Rayner, who was directed to withdraw the question.

Mr. Rayner contended that it was perfectly proper to admit the conversation in question, as it tended to show that Captain Chadwick had indeed approved the blockade at one time and had at another protested against Schley being congratulated for the character of it.

Speaking of his knowledge of the code of signals arranged with the insurgents, Captain Chadwick said this code had been communicated to him by Commander McCalla, who did not care to have any thing said about it, as he (McCalla) expected to go back to Cienfuegos the next day, May 20. Owing to the difficulty in getting supplies at Key West, McCalla with the Marblehead did not leave for Cienfuegos until the following day.

McCalla said he would communicate the code of signals to all the officers of the flying squadron, but he did not do so, according to his own testimony.

Captain Chadwick said he had no information that the Spanish squadron intended to leave Santiago harbor on July 3, the day on which the New York sailed for Siboney.

Just before the New York sailed from Key West, Sampson received information from Captain Allen of the signal set, which convinced the commander-in-chief that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago. After coming into possession of this information, Chadwick said, Sampson sent the news, with a supplementary dispatch and verbal orders, by the Iowa to Schley, directing him to go to Santiago. This dispatch was not sent by the Iowa, according to the testimony of Lieut. Marsh, who appeared upon the stand immediately before Captain Chadwick. While it appeared from the testimony of Chadwick that Schley was ordered by the dispatch to go to Santiago, that message as a matter of absolute fact directed Schley to satisfy himself the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos before leaving that port.

Twenty-first Day.
It was proven beyond question at the court of inquiry that Schley did not receive positive orders from Sampson to go to Santiago until June 10, and that he had no definite information from Sampson as to the presence of the Spanish fleet in that harbor until that date.

Schley himself had secured this information on May 20, and had been at Santiago two weeks before he received Sampson's positive order.

This was the most important development at the short session of the court of inquiry, which was marked by wrangling and bad feeling from beginning to end. There was a tilt between the attorneys, Captain Leidy charging Mr. Rayner with making inaccurate statements. Later Mr. Rayner called the matter to the attention of the court. The judge advocate made a lame apology, but it was satisfactory to the court, as the president said it covered the case.

Another important fact brought out was that there was a delay of thirty-six hours on the part of Sampson in sending to Schley what was believed to be reliable information regarding the presence of the Spanish fleet in Santiago. Early on the morning of May 20 Sampson received from Captain Allen, the signal officer, information which led Sampson to believe, according to the testimony of Lieut. Stanton of the New York, that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago. Sampson waited until night to confirm the report. That night continued to receive the report from Captain Allen, but for unexplained reasons this information was not started to Schley until the evening of May 21. Even Sampson did not communicate positive information on this point to Schley, but instructed the latter to be sure the Spanish fleet were not in Cienfuegos before leaving for Santiago.

Captain Chadwick of the New York was recalled and questioned regarding his protest to Sampson against sending a congratulatory dispatch to Schley, on the character of the blockade maintained by the flying squadron. The previous day Mr. Rayner attempted to question Captain Chadwick with regard to a conversation the latter had with Watson regarding the blockade, which was at that time commended by Captain Chadwick. The court promptly and with some heat declined to admit the question, and objected to further inquiry on this line.

Twenty-second Day.
Captain Cook's testimony was in favor of Schley. Cook said the flying squadron left Cienfuegos for Santiago as soon as it was learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not in the former place. The retrograde movement, Cook testified, was begun because Schley feared his squadron would be caught with a short coal supply. Schley turned back to Santiago as soon as the weather moderated and it was possible to coal at sea.

Schley maintained a moving blockade instead of a stationary circular blockade, such as Sampson's. Cook said, because he wanted to have his ships under way and ready at a moment's notice to engage in battle. Cook said he ordered the fleet without instruction or suggestion from Schley. He stated that the Brooklyn passed within 400 yards of the Texas, but there was absolutely no danger of collision. He did not hear the Hodgson-Schley collision, in which the latter is alleged to have said, "D-n the Texas."

When Hanson asked a rhetorical question as to what would have happened if the Brooklyn had been handled differently, he said, with some feeling: "I know that what we did was entirely successful. If we had done something else I do not know whether it would have been successful."

"Yes, that's right," said Dewey. "We want facts, not conjectures."

Twenty-third Day.
Only one new witness was heard in detail by the Schley court on this day. This was Lieutenant Commander James H. Sears, who was Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant during the Spanish war. He gave a detailed account of the Cuban campaign, including the belief of Cienfuegos, the retrograde movement of the flying squadron in the search of signal, the blockade of Santiago, the reconnaissance of the Santiago shore batteries and the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon May 31, and the battle of Santiago July 3, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed.

He placed the distance out of the blockade line at Cienfuegos at from one to four miles and at Santiago at from three to six miles. He expressed the opinion that in the battle of July 3 it had been the Visaya's intention to ram the Brooklyn.

Mr. Rayner sought to secure the introduction of a brief report of the battle of July 3, which Commodore Schley prepared for transmission to the Secretary of the Navy. It was stated that Commander Sears had taken this dispatch ashore to be called to the Secretary, but that it never had reached that official. The dispatch was ruled out on the ground that as it was not received it was not an official communication. It was not read in the court room.

Captain Cook was recalled, and in response to a question by Captain Leidy made an additional statement concerning the retrograde movement of the flying squadron May 26 to May 28. He also said in answer to a question by the court of July 3 was "cool, brave and enthusiastic." "I cannot imagine any conduct in battle more admirable."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

New York.

In nearly all lines trade maintains an even volume. That the industrial situation is being viewed in an unfavorable light is not due to the state of business itself in the several industries, but to the weakness in a number of the large corporations, growing out of their heavy burden of over-capitalization and sometimes inefficient management as well. Conditions are good in manufacturing lines. The steel trade is active and prosperous and orders must be placed in advance to assure prompt delivery. Domestic consumption is so large that the competitive foreign business can be neglected.

Activity and a show of strength were displayed in the stock market for the first time in a long while on the revival of reports of a further extension of railway unification in the Northwest. Evidently the various interests in that part of the country wish to settle the differences that cropped out in the Northern Pacific contest. A comprehensive plan to unite the Vanderbilt properties in the East awaits action by the head of that family.

The schemes of unifying the railway world have been revived suddenly and when they were unexpected. This may be because in all probability Congress will agitate, if it does not take action on the subject of control of "trusts," at its coming session. Discussion on this topic would affect trust stocks adversely and through them all other stock markets.

Money is hardly as firm, although it is likely to be in good demand for several months, and banks do not make concessions readily. A smaller reserve is held by the Bank of England, but its minimum discount rate is not changed from 3 per cent. The prospect of shipments of gold to this country from Germany is spoken of there as a danger. America will sell large quantities of grain to Germany, where the crops are poor.

Chicago.

Railroad earnings were not uniformly good. Several western railroads in their latest reports failed to show so large an increase as has been the rule lately. This is one of the first apparent effects of the shortage in the corn crop. Bank clearings are gaining generally. The week's record throughout the country amounted to \$2,101,347,911, as compared with \$1,000,041,317 for the corresponding week of last year. Business in Chicago, as indicated by clearings, is considerably larger than in 1900. The purchase of homes in and about Chicago by workmen continues a feature of the real estate market. United States Steel interests are back of a consolidation of soft coal companies in the Virginia district. The anthracite situation is held well in hand by the strong combination now in control. The largest company now owns about 63 per cent of the unnamed anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, and advances in price are maintained firmly. The sugar trust is at war with the beet sugar refiners. Cotton prices were higher on the poor reports of the condition of the crop.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP LARGE.

Exceeds that of Either of Two Preceding Years.

The Department of Agriculture announces that the three most important estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1901 so far made agree that the crop is larger than that of either of the two preceding years. The estimates follow: Hungarian ministry of agriculture, 2,671,300,000 bushels of sixty pounds; Beerholm's Corn List of London, 2,711,000,000 bushels of sixty pounds; and Bulletin des Halles de Paris, 2,600,310,000 Winchester bushels. Our department withholds its opinion as to the degree in which the world's crop has been approximated in any of these estimates until a considerably larger number of official returns is available.

The official Hungarian estimate says the crop exceeds last year's by 209,881,000 bushels of sixty pounds, or by 212,430,000 Winchester bushels. According to Beerholm the excess over last year's crop is 200,200,000 bushels of sixty pounds, and according to the Bulletin des Halles the excess is 130,777,000 Winchester bushels. The principal increase is credited to the United States, Canada and India, though various other countries are credited with larger crops than they had in 1900.

TREASURY BREAKS RECORDS.

Sum of Available Cash Unequaled in History.

Nearly \$1,250,000,000 in enormous sums of money which the United States treasury has now in its possession. This is an aggregate of wealth never before equaled in the history of this or any other country. The exact total of the amount held by the treasury is \$1,190,225,224. Of this sum \$706,547,089 is held as a trust fund for the redemption of outstanding notes and certificates; the gold coin and bullion amounting to \$10,000,000, constitutes the regular reserve fund; there is gold coin and bullion in the general fund to the amount of \$73,390,276, or a total of \$485,549,028, representing all sorts of available notes and coin and \$110,143,772 in national bank deposits.

Included in the great governmental wealth is \$334,000,000 in gold and \$430,000,000 in silver, a part of each being bullion and the remainder coin. The subsidiary silver coin held by the treasury amounts to \$8,785,873. Fractional currency and minor coin aggregates more than \$482,000.

It is computed by treasury officials that at the end of this fiscal year, June 30 next, the government will have \$70,000,000 left clear, after paying all running debts.

The Australian House of Representatives has adopted a clause of the immigration bill prohibiting the entry into the commonwealth of anyone under contract to do manual labor.

At Tunnelton, W. Va., F. J. Welcher, alleged anarchist, was given twenty-four hours to leave town, but twenty minutes was sufficient.

MAGGIO IS INDICTED.

Anarchist Who Predicted McKinley's Death Is Held.

Evidence against Antonio Maggio, the anarchist indicted at Albuquerque, N. M., for conspiracy in connection with the shooting of President McKinley, was furnished by secret service officers. Maggio is an Italian anarchist, who traveled with an opera company.

Witnesses testified before the grand jury that as early as last spring Maggio had predicted the death by assassination of the President before Oct. 1 of this year.



ANTONIO MAGGIO.

Perhaps the strongest point was that he had declared he was sorry that he had not been selected to strike the blow. Maggio repeated this statement in such a manner as to lead his hearers to believe that he knew the one who had been selected.

MOST SENTENCED TO PRISON.

Judge Orders the Anarchist Imprisoned for One Year.

John Most, the anarchist, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary in the New York Court of Special Sessions for publishing in his paper, the Freiheit, an alleged seditious article on the day following the shooting of the late President McKinley.



JOHN MOST.

In his defense, the paper containing the article was printed and ready for distribution before the President was shot. Also, that it was a quotation from an article published fifty years ago and reprinted by him fifteen years ago. After imposing the sentence Judge Hunsdale read the opinion of the court, in which he said:

"It is no answer to the evil and criminal nature of this article to claim that it was written for the purpose of destroying crooked heads. It incites and enforces the idea that murder is the proper remedy to be applied against rulers. The fact that it was published fifty years ago and republished about fifteen years ago only emphasizes and gives added point to the criminality of the republication of it at any time. It shows deliberate intent to incite and promulgate the doctrines of the article."

TELLS OF MCKINLEY WOUNDS.

Dr. Mann Says Cause of Death Is Still a Problem.

Dr. Mann, one of the surgeons who attended President McKinley, told the New York Medical Society of the President's wounds.

In the course of his remarks he said: "The first bullet really struck between the second and third ribs, and it had not penetrated the interior wall of the stomach. The opening was closed by a double row of Czerny Lambert sutures."

"As to the cause of death I don't know that I know. It will probably never be known. There are, however, a number of contributing causes. I shall name three—the President's age, his naturally weak heart, and his sedentary habits. The only unfavorable symptom that developed up to the time of the turn for the worse was the rapid pulse. There were no bacteria in the abdominal cavity. It was absolutely sterile."

DIVORCE CANON IS REJECTED.

Law Adopted by Episcopal Bishops

In the national Episcopal convention at San Francisco the house of deputies rejected the proposed marriage and divorce canon in spite of its adoption by the house of bishops. Thus ends the greatest fight of the convention, for three years at least. The canon agreed upon by the bishops virtually forbade the remarriage of a divorced person by a priest of the church. This had been adopted by a yeas and nays vote in committee of the whole of the house of bishops, but when the subject came up for final action the entire canon was rejected.

The eastern Canadian searoom, from the Bay of Fundy to the straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,000 miles, and British Columbia, with its multitude of bays and mountainous islands, has a searoom of 7,180 miles, and a salt-water searoom area, not including minor indentations, of 1,500 square miles.

Agricultural Commissioner Johns of Texas says that in his opinion the Texas cotton crop this year will fall short at least 800,000 bales from the crop of last season. It is estimated that the crop this year will not exceed 2,350,000 bales.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The annual report of Thomas Fitchell, commissioner of immigration for New York, has been received at the Treasury Department. The report shows that the number of aliens arrived at the port of New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was 453,406. From a comparison of the steerage immigration for the last two years it is shown that nearly 30,000 of the increase of last year over the year before was in the immigration from southern Italy alone. The report says:

"The conclusion unfortunately is unavoidable that our immigration is constantly increasing in illiteracy. Not only are we drawing more and more from the countries where illiteracy is high, but also the immigrants themselves are showing higher percentages of illiteracy. Next quarter the average immigration now presents an illiteracy of from 40 to 50 per cent."

As means of aid against the coming of convicts, fugitives from justice or anarchists, the presence of our inspectors abroad will be cheerfully considered. We need not establish any new precedent to enable us to accomplish this object. The presence of a resident agent at work in the amendment to the alien contract labor law, which the House has passed, is applied to all the excluded classes. There is no reason why the same procedure should not be extended to cover all cases of undesirable aliens.

President Roosevelt's habit of many years of going to work every morning at 9 o'clock clings to him, and he is at his desk by that time regularly, ahead of most of the executive office force. He responds to a presidential command of work in a short time and keeps right up with his correspondence. Even the morning mail is disposed of almost immediately after its arrival and opening, and in this way the President permits no accumulation of affairs requiring his attention. The President dictates his correspondence to Assistant Secretary Loeb, who in turn sees to its preparation by stenographers and typewriters. About 10 o'clock the President begins to receive callers, and, unlike most of his predecessors in the presidential chair, he keeps open house up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is well known that the White House is not a healthy place in which to live. It is constructed on low ground near the Potomac river, not far from the flats which breed malarial and other fevers. In addition to this the White House is built over a lacework of sewers, the plans of which are almost forgotten. Aside from the unhealthy conditions there is a painful lack of accommodations for social functions; and for years there has been much complaint because of the unsatisfactory arrangements made for caring for the invited guests. Senator Chalmers and others have declared that the conditions are disgraceful, and the Illinoisan has said he will take steps this winter to secure an appropriation either for enlarging the executive mansion or for building a private home for the President.

Irrigation of arid lands was the topic which Senator Haubrough of North Dakota brought up him to the White House the other day. After his conference with President Roosevelt Senator Haubrough said: "Congress is going to be liberal with the West in dealing with irrigation questions, and I believe that the President will also be most liberally disposed. I believe that the government will do the work of the people of the public lands to irrigation. This would amount to about \$2,000,000 each year, and it could be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in making surveys and in constructing reservoirs and canals. After the government has done its part the private land owners will do a great deal. They stand ready to spend millions also."

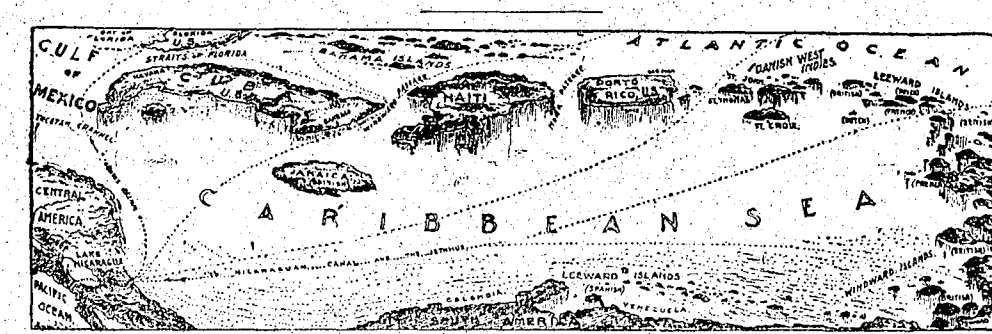
The National Museum has received as a gift from Col. W. H. Carter of the United States army, just returned from China, a large collection of firearms taken from the arsenal in Tientsin. The collection is one of the most extraordinary ever received by the museum, containing, as it does, almost everything in the way of guns, from muskets up to the latest firearms. One gun is twenty-three feet in length and was operated by five men, four holding it in position, while the fifth did the firing. Another measures eighteen feet in length and is hammerless. This gun was fired in the same way, three men holding it in place, one aiming, and a fifth striking the cap with a small hammer, attached to the stock, by a chain and hook.

Mrs. Roosevelt will attend St. John's Episcopal Church, while the President will remain faithful to the little German Reformed Church. St. John's is the traditional church of the chief executive, all the early Presidents having attended there. This is a "President's pew," duly set aside, but it has not been occupied for many years. As there was no prospect of any distinguished occupants, the pew was leased temporarily to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock. As soon as he learned Mrs. Roosevelt was a devoted Episcopalian he presented the pew to her, and for the first time in many a long year the historic President's pew in St. John's will have its regular delegation from the White House.

Formal announcement has been made at the White House that all official functions there would be postponed until the close of the present year. Beginning with the New Year's Day reception, President Roosevelt will meet the social obligations imposed upon the chief magistrate. Formal bills of delegation will not be received during the thirty days of mourning.

The Secretary of War has made an allotment of \$100,000 for the purpose of preparing the military post at Washington Barracks for the use and occupation of the Army War College, the School of National Defense, and the Engineer School of Application. The War College and School of National Defense are entirely new institutions, and will be organized under plans prepared under the special supervision of Secretary Root, who considers such institutions as essential parts of a properly equipped military establishment under modern conditions.

DANISH WEST INDIES, WHICH WILL SOON PASS INTO POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES.



After many iterations and details of the report that the United States government and Denmark had arranged for the sale of the Danish West Indies, the assertion is made again. According to the report, the Danish ministry has consented to sell the islands for \$4,288,000, which is said to be the just amount of the accumulated deficit in the budget of these colonies.

The four islands—St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix and St. Eustatius—do not comprise a large area, and their entire trade is represented by the import of American commodities. But as Captain Allan and other statisticians have pointed out, the possession of this group is the key to the control of the Caribbean and of the approaches to the gulf and the isthmus. With a naval station at St. Thomas the United States assumes an assumed supremacy in these waters. As Denmark has been anxious to sell the islands for many years, the purchase sooner or later by this country became almost a necessity. The United States could not well consent to let them pass into the possession of any European power.

As early as 1500 all the West Indies (called so by Columbus, because he thought he had discovered the westward passage to India) were claimed by Spain. British and Dutch explorers following in the Spaniards' wake heard strange stories of fabulous wealth in the islands and attacked the claims of Spain. France sought a foothold in the islands in 1625. England captured Jamaica in 1655 and has kept it ever since. After various wars, years of domination by pirates and internecine troubles a final division of the islands was arranged between foreign powers. The division was as follows: Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico; England, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Tobago, Virgin group, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica and Trinidad; France, Guadeloupe, St. Bartholomew and Martinique; Holland, Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, St. Martin and Saba; Denmark, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John. Hayti—Republics of Hayti and San Domingo.

The climate of the islands is often dubious. Hurricanes of great severity sometimes prevail. The heat of the day is extreme, but the nights are cool and refreshing. Frost forms in the cold season, but snow is unknown. The annual precipitation is about sixty-three inches. Inhabitants suffering with pulmonary troubles find that at certain seasons of the year the atmosphere of the islands is quite beneficial, although life is not monotonous to anyone but a drone. Congress must ratify the purchase act before it can go into effect.

Advertisement.

If you put a sign over your door, you are an advertiser. The sign is intended to advertise your business to the passer-by.

An advertisement is a reliable paper for many thousands of eyes and ears. It is a sure way to get your goods or services before the public. It is a sure way to get your name before the public. It is a sure way to get your business before the public.

Grayling, Mich.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

LOST CHILD IS FOUND

LITTLE ACTRESS AND FATHER
UNITED IN CHICAGO.

Girl Taken from Home in Brazil, Ind.,
Ten Years Ago and Whereabouts Con-
cealed from Relatives—Mild Weather
a Check to Business.

"Unfavorable signs are rare in the business outlook. Manufacturing industries enjoy exceptional activity and most jobbers and retailers find no occasion for complaint. Mild weather is the one influence that may be charged with retarding retail merchandise distribution, yet there is general confidence that any sales thus postponed will be made up later. The same influence is also in the line of facilitating the handling of crops, erecting buildings and other outdoor work. Although a fifth of the year is still to be heard from, including the usual interruption of elections and possible disturbance of legislation, there is ample evidence that the volume of legitimate business is largely equal to previous records," according to Dun's review of trade. Continuing, the report says: "Fluctuations in cereals were small, with markets dull and featureless. Corn received a little further, influenced unfavorably by the insignificant shipments from Atlantic ports only 561,555 bushels for the week, compared with 2,799,887 last year and 4,747,255 in 1909."

FATHER FINDS LOST CHILD.

Chicago Man Regains His Daughter After Ten Years' Separation.
Little Dolly Richards, a brunette beauty of fourteen summers, has recently gone to Chicago to join her father, whom she had not seen for ten years. Mrs. Chase, an actress, in whose charge Dolly was given, disappeared from Brazil, Ind., ten years ago and never sent her address to Chicago. Strangely enough, she located at Kansas City, Kan., with her father, a Mr. Schaefer, while Richards himself was for a time in Kansas City, Mo., just across the river. Finally Mrs. Chase went to Omaha last spring. She had become infatuated with her black actor, the charge and saw a great future for her on the stage. Mrs. Chase died suddenly five years ago, leaving the little ward alone in a city full of strangers. The attention of the child savings institute was brought to the case and the girl was taken into the hospital shelter. Through the cooperation of the Chicago Children's Aid Society the girl's father was found to be living on Colorado avenue in a brownstone front, having married again and being in good circumstances. He at once sent word to Omaha asking that his daughter be returned to him.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF GAS.

D. P. Patton Loses His Life and Machine Shop is Destroyed.
D. P. Patton, one of the principal owners of the machine shops of Patton Brothers & Co., at Marietta, Ohio, remarked that he smelled escaping gas and started to investigate the plant. A few minutes later there was a terrific explosion. Five subsequently broke out and the building was destroyed. Mr. Patton lost his life and a fireman rescued his body, which was burned beyond recognition. The supposition is that he lighted a match, causing the explosion. The loss to the Patton company is \$20,000, with insurance of \$12,000.

Battle with Safe Blowers.

Armed robbers attacked the Berlin Heights Bank, Ohio, at 2 o'clock Friday morning and blew off the door of the safe. People were aroused by the explosion, and a battle followed, during which the bandits fled. Many shots were fired, but so far no one was injured. There was a large amount of money in the safe.

Fire at the Buffalo Fair.

New England's building at the Pan-American Exposition has been destroyed by fire. The contents, consisting of rich furnishings of historic value, costly oil paintings and other articles of great value, were also entirely destroyed. The building cost \$30,000, and the loss on the contents is estimated at \$100,000.

Study Cases of Suicide.

David Arnett, aged 21, a senior, and instructor at Kentucky State College, whose home was at Troy, Ky., sought the seclusion of a friend's room on the third floor of the dormitory at noon and sent a pistol ball into his brain. Melancholia from overstudy is the only explanation offered.

Philippine Conspiracy Balked.

The vigilance of a guard in Caribaga, Island of Samar, disclosed a plot whereby the garrison was to be slaughtered by bolomen. The conspiracy was batted by the local president and a priest, both of whom are under arrest.

Cost of Isthmian Canal.

The Isthmian canal commission will estimate the cost of the waterway at \$200,000,000. Panama route is found cheaper, but advisability of recommending its purchase is not yet determined.

Collision in Detroit River.

The steamer City of Cleveland, carrying 176 passengers, struck a sunken anchor in Detroit harbor and sank, all on board being rescued.

Rear Admiral Bunce Dead.

Rear Admiral Francis Marvin Bunce, U. S. N. (retired), died at his home in Hartford, Conn., of cancer of the tongue.

Cashier's Quicker Action.

The National Bank of Boyertown, Pa., suspended because of the disappearance of the cashier and \$165,000 in securities. He wrote where the securities were, they were recovered and the bank resumed, but he is still missing and his mind is thought to be affected.

Health Buys Salt Lake Paper.

Perry S. Heath, former First Assistant Postmaster General, and at present Secretary of the Republican national committee, has purchased the Salt Lake City Tribune.

Big Fire at Beaumont, Texas.

Fire destroyed \$200,000 worth of property in the business section of Beaumont, Texas. The fire originated in the McFadden block. Other buildings destroyed are the Blanchett building, Gilbert building, two Sero-Pino buildings, and the Dunlap-Cunningham.

Boys on Bench.

Martha Graskin, an 18-year-old and pretty factory girl, whose dead body was found on the beach at Edgewater Park, Cleveland, is believed to have been murdered. It was at first thought she had drowned herself, but there was no water in the lungs.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

BANK ROBBERY AT WORK.

Patched Battle Between Thieves and Citizens at Newville, Ohio.

One of the most daring attempts at bank robbery in the history of Knox County, Ohio, occurred at Newville. Five charges of dynamite were used and the bank building as well as the vault wrecked. The explosion aroused the citizens, and a pitched battle took place, during which the thieves of whom there were eight, took to flight. They were followed to Buckeye City, where they had rigs in readiness, and drove hurriedly away. Pursuit was at once taken up and a number of shots were exchanged until Adrian's woods were reached, where the vehicles were abandoned by the robbers, who sought cover. In the buggy was found a large quantity of chickens, potatoes and cabbages of various kinds, which is taken to indicate that the gang intended to hide themselves in the thick woods somewhere and camp out until the excitement in the robbery had died down. At least one of the robbers was wounded in the fight. Banker Wolfe says that little of value was secured so far as the can now tell.

MAN AND BOY SAIL A BIG SHIP.

Make a Run of 500 Miles Because Crew Was on Strike.

Capt. Peter Blake of the two-masted schooner R. Kuter is the hero of lake vesselmen. The R. Kuter, 112 feet long, sailed from Chicago Oct. 1 and was en route to Pine Lake, Mich., after a cargo of lumber. In leaving Chicago his crew went on a strike. He was not discouraged and with the assistance of a 16-year-old helper decided to make the voyage. The boy is not a sailor, and was of assistance only in such work as "landlubber" could do in preparing the meals. The journey is 500 miles round trip and was a remarkable one. The schooner carries immense canvas and the voyage was unusually rough. Both captain and boy passed an almost sleepless time, but they brought back to Chicago the largest cargo for a two-master that has been reported for years. Capt. Blake saved \$100 in sailors' wages by the venture. He has presented the boy with a suit of oilskins and a pair of rubber boots.

SEVENTH ROBBERY ATTEMPTED.

Gang Discovered in Ohio Town Escaped or Killed Without Injury.

A gang of robbers blew open the outer doors of a big safe in the store of G. L. Graham & Co., at Cortice, Ohio. They were discovered in the act and aroused citizens with loaded guns, who took after the robbers, of whom there were about a dozen. It was evidently the same gang now looting that section. Many shots were exchanged, but the thieves escaped with good things, except on a handkerchief they abandoned at Trowbridge, the next station east, and escaped to the woods. They left behind various tools and a bottle of nitroglycerin, but secured no booty. This is the seventh time the same store has been attacked by burglars. Once they carried off the entire stock, which was loaded into wagons.

Twenty Lives Lost in Storm.

The worst typhoon in ten years has been raging in the Philippines. Its center has been about sixty miles from Manila. Eight miles of railway have been destroyed, and half the north and central Luzon has been submerged. A majority of the telegraph lines have been damaged, and government and other vessels have suffered, twenty persons being killed in Manila bay. The town of Balor has been demolished.

Famine in Russian Districts.

It can now be foreseen that the widespread crop failures, the consequent famine and the relief work of the government and of philanthropists will be engrossing subjects in the Russian empire during the approaching winter. The struggle to keep the peasant population alive until a new harvest will be harder than has been known since 1891-2.

Divorce Canon Lost.

After successfully passing the house of bishops and the house of deputies sitting in committee of the whole, the canon for bidding priests to marry divorcees whose former spouses are living was defeated in the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention at San Francisco by a constitutional majority.

Secure Rich Booty.

The vault of the Farmer and Citizens' Bank at Tiro, Ohio, was wrecked by six robbers, who secured the contents and escaped. It is said the vault contained \$40,000. The cracksmen used nitroglycerin. The doors of the vault were blown completely off and the building partially demolished.

Trunk Worth \$20,000 Lost.

The police department of New York has been asked by a private detective agency to search for a trunk containing \$20,000 worth of jewelry samples that was stolen while in transit from Boston to Providence on Sept. 28. The jewelry included a complete line of samples of gold workmanship.

Officer's Wife Ties to Death.

Mrs. Parmenter, wife of Lieut. H. E. Parmenter of the navy, died as a result of injuries received by jumping from a fourth-story window of the Portland apartment house, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Parmenter had been in ill health, and had been afflicted with melancholia, which sometimes took the form of acute mania.

Predicts a Locust Plague.

John B. Smith, New Jersey State entomologist, predicts a plague of the 17-year locusts next year, and has issued a bulletin to the fruit growers and farmers of the State that it will be unwise to put out any young fruit trees this fall or next spring.

Postoffice Robbed of \$4,000.

At Moodus, Conn., burglars cracked a safe in the postoffice and departed unseen and unheard by any of the residents with \$4,000 worth of stamps and \$120 in cash from the money order drawer and the postal stamps. No mail in the office was disturbed.

Fatalities on a Hunting Trip.

While hunting near Allen, Minn., August Paulson, cashier of the First National Bank, was accidentally shot by a younger brother. The top of his head was blown away, death resulting instantly.

British Land Grab in Asia.

"It is reported in Teheran," says a dispatch to the London Daily Mail from the Persian capital, "that Great Britain has declared a protectorate over Kowloon."

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$6.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.85; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 70c; corn, No. 2 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, 55c to 65c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.15; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 white, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, \$5.35.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 55c; barley, No. 2, 55c to 56c; portmess, \$13.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to prime, \$5.00 to \$6.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; lambs, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.60; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.15; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, west, 14c to 15c.

COLONEL ASTOR AS ENGINEER.

Millionaire Railroad Director Fitted Lake Shore East Mail.

For a short time Wednesday the identity of Col. John Jacob Astor, millionaire, was lost in that of Col. Astor, railroad engineer. Attired in blue jeans, overalls and buckskin gloves, he piloted the fast mail on the Lake Shore road through a wild twenty miles, which were made in a trifle less than twenty minutes. Col. Astor was on his way to Chicago after the annual meeting of the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad, and when South Bend was reached at 5:05 in the morning he persuaded the engineer to let him hold the throttle during the run from that point to Laporte. He is familiar with every detail of construction and management of a locomotive.

SHOOT AND ROB PASTMASTER.

Bandits in Kentucky Wound P. T. Coleman, Taxpayer of \$2,000.

Peter T. Coleman, taxpayer of the Virginia Iron Furnaces, was waylaid, shot and robbed of \$2,000 about midway between Middleboro, Ky., and the furnaces. Coleman had drawn the money from the bank and was taking it to the office to pay the taxes. The robbers hid behind trees, shot Coleman, seized the money and, but the robbers succeeded in reaching the mountains. In their flight they dropped \$500. Coleman will recover from the wounds.

Gang of Burglars Is Caught.

Three men and a young woman are locked up in the Tombs in Boston with nearly fifty charges of breaking and entering houses hanging over the men and that of disposing of stolen property over the young woman. She is the wife of one of the men. It is estimated that the amount of stolen property recovered will reach \$5,000, and that the amount stolen is between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

Armoret Gets Apple Corner.

The Armorer of Chicago have succeeded in getting a corner on the apples about Birmingham, N. Y. The crop is the lightest in years. New York and Pennsylvania farmers sold their crops as they stood on the trees. Already the price has advanced to \$3.50 a barrel.

Plan a Girls' Model Hotel.

The Woman's Model Lodging House Association has decided to establish a downtown hotel for self-supporting young women in Chicago. The new hotel will be owned and managed by women. The highest rate will probably be \$5 and the lowest \$2.50.

Siegel Buys New Store.

It is announced that a new stock company of which Henry Siegel, of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, is to be the president, has bought the department store of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson in New York, the cash consideration being over \$5,000,000.

Apple Crop of 1901.

The apple crop of 1901, according to the final report of the American Agriculturalist, is placed at 23,000,000 barrels, against 48,000,000 barrels one year ago, and nearly 70,000,000 barrels in the bumper crop year of 1899.

Lipton to Try Again.

At Chicago Athletic Club banquet Sir Thomas Lipton declared his wish to enter the list for the cup again next year, and the announcement evoked a wild scene of cheering. A loving cup was presented to the Shaanrock's owner.

Missouri Hazards Suspended.

Twenty-nine students were suspended from Missouri University for having. They will not be allowed to reenter school until each of them has made a written apology to their victim and pledged themselves to good behavior.

New Trial for Mallinckrodt.

Robert B. Mallinckrodt, convicted of the murder of Catherine J. Adams in New York, has been granted a new trial on the grounds of error in admitting evidence of other deaths.

Russian Students Fight Poles.

One thousand students wrecked the Governor's house at Kichenof, Russia, and fought police. Eleven killed, thirty-six wounded.

Kentucky Horseman Shot.

John W. Oldham, a well-known Kentucky horseman, was shot and fatally wounded in the court room at Reed Station.

WOLFE REVEALS DEEP SECRET.

Prominent Manufacturer Sought to Establish Clutches of Blackmailers.

Robert F. Wolfe, president of the Wolfe Brothers' Shoe Company of Columbus, Ohio, has freed himself from the clutches of a gang of blackmailers by disclosing a secret which he has zealously guarded for a quarter of a century. Wolfe led a roving life until he was 18 years of age, when he settled at Catawba, Ind., where he had relatives. There he was arrested upon a charge of assault with intent to kill while attempting to avenge an insult to a cousin. He was convicted and served a five years' term in the penitentiary. When released he went to Columbus with nothing but a bit of shoemaker's tools. He prospered and is now one of the leading shoe manufacturers of the United States. His prison record became known to a few men who compelled him to purchase their silence. The demands of the blackmailers increased in proportion to the wealth of Mr. Wolfe and he decided to free himself by publishing a full recital of the circumstances of his imprisonment. His manly confession has strengthened his standing in Columbus.

FINDS EXCHANGE IS A TRUST.

Kansas Court Decides Commissions in Live Stock Sales Are Illegal.

At Hattin, Kan., Judge Gephart rendered a decision in the District Court to the effect that the charging of a commission prescribed by the Live Stock Exchange for the purchase or sale of live stock by the members of the exchange is illegal and cannot be collected by law. According to Judge Gephart the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is a monopoly of a few men and its transactions are in violation of the statutes. The decision indirectly affects business at the Chicago, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Omaha exchanges, which operate under rules similar to those of the Kansas City exchange and under State laws practically the same as the anti-trust law of Kansas.

MOTHER RECOVERS CHILD.

Finds Him Selling Papers in the Streets of Denver.

As a result of a search at Plymouth, Pa., arrived in Philadelphia from Denver the other day with her 9-year-old son in her possession. Two years ago her husband ran away with the widow of his brother and took the child with him. Since then Mrs. Jones has been waiting in her home for the return of her son. She was advised by the police in Philadelphia that the child was in England and Wales, where it was first believed her husband had gone. A couple of months ago she received a clew from Denver and she went out there to investigate. Soon after she alighted from the train she found her boy in the street selling papers.

DANCE LEADS TO DEATHS.

Two Men Burned, One Injured and One Made Insane in Kansas.

As a result of a dance in a dance in Lane, Kan., two men were burned to death, one was fatally injured and another is hopelessly insane. In the fight John Teehan was struck on the head with a blunt instrument and fatally injured. When it became known how seriously Teehan was injured, the Romanians, two of them, Eugene Cronan and J. McDonald, slept in an office near by and during the early hours of the morning the place was set on fire by some of the other dancers and the two men were burned to death. The father of Cronan has gone hopelessly and violently insane.

Pays \$350,000 for Zinc Lands.

A real estate deal of unusual importance occurred in Lafayette, Ind. The property in question consists of 90,800 acres of zinc lands located near Joplin, Mo., the consideration being \$350,000. The purchaser is an English syndicate, which already has some twenty-five mines in operation on lands adjoining the tracts purchased.

Boy Stolen by Gypsies.

Frank Caves, aged 10 years, was the captive for a few hours of a band of gypsies who missed through Marysville, Ohio, the other day. A family, having the boy's name, had been asked to release him. The boy says that the gypsies threatened to shoot him for crying.

Fatal Trolley Car Accident.

A Southern Ohio Interurban car jumped the track at Hamilton, Ohio, killing Motorman L. Childers of Trenton and severely injuring Conductor H. Parker. A heavy fog prevailed at the time and the motorman, mistaking his whereabouts, struck a curve at a high speed.

Large Milling Plant Burned.

At Bluffton, Ohio, burglars blew open the safe in the office of the Bluffton Milling company with a large charge of dynamite, the building caught fire and the entire plant was destroyed, causing a loss of \$25,000. It is said the burglars secured nothing, as the safe was empty.

Smith Heads the Mormons.

At the regular weekly meeting of the apostles held in the Temple at Salt Lake City, Utah, Joseph F. Smith was chosen and set apart as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in succession to the late Lorenzo Snow.

Tragedy on a Stock Farm.

At the Agnew stock farm near San Francisco, Charles Douglas attacked his wife and 15-year-old stepdaughter with a heavy water pitcher and seriously injured them. When the sheriff came to arrest Douglas he shot and killed himself.

Found Dead in Pool of Blood.

William A. Bishop, Waukegan, Ill., lawyer, was found dead in a pool of blood in a lonely field near Rochester, N. Y., his throat cut. He left a note suggesting suicide, but the theory of murder was also well supported.

Montana Town Is Wiped Out.

Clinton, a mining town located on the Northern Pacific sixteen miles east of Missoula, Mont., was practically wiped out by fire. Ten buildings, including hotel, saloons, stores and residences, went up in smoke.

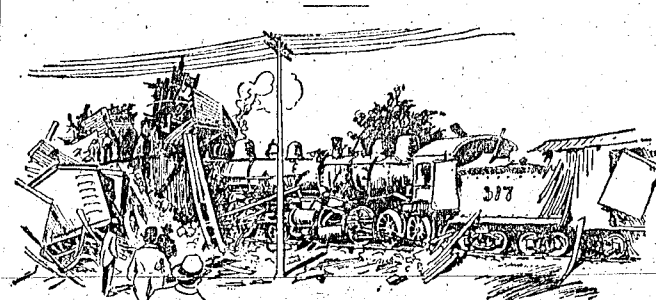
Bank Messenger Disappears.

George Armitage, messenger for New Amsterdam National Bank, disappeared under circumstances indicating robbery. Of \$20,000 in drafts and checks which he carried, all but \$9,996 is accounted for.

Army Forger Gets Two Years.

John M. Nohl, formerly a captain in the United States Army, recently convicted at Fortney in San Francisco, was sentenced to two years in San Quentin, Cal., at hard labor.

DISASTROUS WRECK ON THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.



In a disastrous head-on collision between two freight trains on the Chicago Great Western Railroad near Lombard, Ill., four men were killed and three others were seriously injured. Both engines were almost demolished, as also were many of the cars which made up the trains. The wreck occurred on a straight stretch of track. The picture shows the cars as they appeared piled up in great confusion.

NEWLY OPENED INDIAN LAND.

Crop Conditions There Are Similar to Those in the South.

The Kiowa-Comanche-Apache country, recently opened for settlement, has agricultural conditions somewhat similar to those obtaining in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It is the most southerly region yet thrown open to settlement of the homestead order, and for this reason the northern immigrants to the new country will find entirely new conditions confronting them.

It is entirely out of the corn belt, and the great staple of the country must probably be cotton. To the average northerner the cultivation of cotton is a new trade, and it will be years before they can hope to compete with their southern neighbors in planting, cultivating and gathering this crop. Of course, some corn can be raised, as well as oats and wheat, but the climate is more particularly adapted to the growth of sub-tropical crops. As a consequence a great many southern people have been attracted to the new country.

The country is most of it level and rolling in character, excepting a small area through the Keeble hills in the northwestern part and the Wichita and Rainy Mountain ranges in the central western part. The soil is almost invariably a red, sandy loam, with alternating strips of gypsum land, dipping diagonally through the hills. The hills are covered with the cross timber, a heavily wooded tract from ten to fifteen miles in width. The timber is largely post oak or black jack, and is useless for any other purpose than for fuel and for building. Occasionally groves of stunted white oak will be found.



TOWN OF HOBAIT, AT THE AGE OF 6 DAYS.

found, and considerable elm, walnut and some pecan groves. The China tree, common to the South, is also found in considerable abundance.

The prevailing grass is the mesquite, with considerable blue stem. Much of this is cut for hay and is now being baled and shipped to Kansas City and Wichita, where it brings from \$15 to \$20 a ton. The mesquite grass country is invariably good wheat land. As might have been expected, the Indians have selected all the bottom lands as their allotments, and the majority of the homesteaded will have to be taken on the high lands. There



CHIEF THREE-FINGERS AND SQUAW.

have also been reserved by the government 480,000 acres of pasture lands in the southern part of the strip for the special accommodation of cattlemen who have been compelled to remove their herds from the pasture lands thrown open for settlement. There is also a pasture reserve of 50,000 acres in the eastern part of the strip and another 50,000 acres in the northwestern part, and still another 50,000 acres in the Keeble hills. In addition to these special reserves, are 50,000 acres of wood lands in the cross timbers, and 50,000 acres of park reserve in the Wichita Mountains.

SLAUGHTER IN SAMAR.

Bolomen Attack American Soldiers and Kill Them.

Five hundred bolomen attacked the Ninth Infantry at Bangajan, on the Gandar river, Island of Samar, killing ten and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived on the scene in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over a hundred of them. It was less than a month ago that forty-two enlisted men and three officers of C Company, Ninth Infantry, were killed by bolomen in a battle at Balangian. The company, seventy-two strong, was at breakfast, and, trusting in a professed friendship of the officials and inhabitants of the place, had relaxed the ordinary vigilance. The camp was surrounded by the bolomen, who seized the soldiers' guns and closed in on all sides. Many of the men were cut to pieces in their quarters before they had time to grasp their rifles. All the command's supplies were seized by the bolomen.

AMERICAN HORSES.

Quarter of a Million Sold Abroad in Five Years.

Sales of horses for export increased \$3,500,000 in 1900 to \$7,500,000 in 1909. For the past five years the total shipments have reached about a quarter of a million at a cost of \$27,000,000. The figures for the present year are not yet compiled, but it is said they will bring the total up to 300,000 horses shipped. Great Britain takes the bulk of these shipments, with London and Liverpool as the chief points for sale and use.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SUGAR.

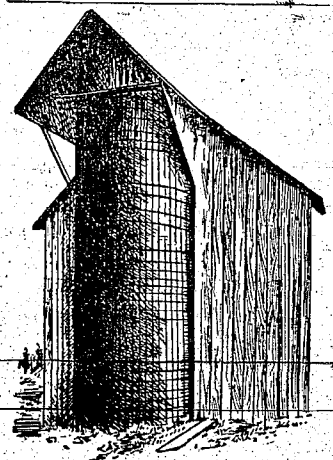
As a good deal has recently appeared in print regarding the consumption of sugar, and as the importance of this article as a food, in which every individual is concerned, is apparently not sufficiently understood, the following facts and figures furnished by the well-known sugar statisticians, Messrs. Willett and Gray (91 Wall Street, New York), who are the publishers of the weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, must necessarily be of great interest to all our readers:

Total consumption, U. S.	
1900 (Willett and Gray)	2,219,847
1901 (estimated)	2,219,847
1902 (estimated)	2,219,847
1903 (estimated)	2,219,847
1904 (estimated)	2,219,847
1905 (estimated)	2,219,847
1906 (estimated)	2,219,847
1907 (estimated)	2,219,847
1908 (estimated)	2,219,847
1909 (estimated)	2,219,847
1910 (estimated)	2,219,847
1911 (estimated)	2,219,847

AGRICULTURAL



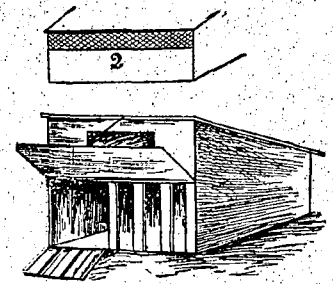
A Cheap Silo.
Howard's Dairyman tells of an Oregon farmer who built a silo at a cost of only \$20. It is a stave silo, 10 by 24 feet, built of 2 by 4 scantlings set edgewise, and they are neither sized nor beveled. There are sixty-two staves or scantlings. They are set on a foundation of gravel and brick. For the foundation the earth is excavated to the depth of fourteen inches, two feet wide, in circular form. This is filled in with stone and brick (the brick were used simply because they were handy; gravel is just as good) and tamped down solid. On the center of this the bottom ends of the staves are set. For hoops or bands to hold the staves together he



VENTILATED POULTRY COOP.

uses woven wire fencing cut in about thirty-foot lengths. The ends of the wire are run through a 4 by 4 timber, the timber turned half over and wire fastened by twisting the ends around. Through these timbers are run three bolts with nuts for drawing them together and tightening the hoops. The openings for taking out the ensilage are made by cutting out three staves for a distance of twenty-four inches, which would make the opening 18 by 24 inches. There are three of these openings, one between each band, there being four bands around the silo. They are cut on the level, with the longer sides inside, so the pressure of the ensilage will hold them in place. The lumber in this silo cost \$12, the four-foot woven wire fencing \$8.50 and the twelve bolts \$1.20, or a total of \$20.

Ventilated Poultry Coop.
In the illustration is shown a coop easily and cheaply built, by which ventilation is secured without subjecting the occupants of the coop to the attacks of vermin, or leaving them exposed to winds and rains. The lower part of the illustration shows the ordinary coop which every one who handles poultry knows well how to build, and shows a center space in the top left for ventilation. The upper part of the coop shows how ventilation is also secured at the rear when desired. Wire netting is used in both cases to cover the opening left for ventilation, and this is applied from the inside of the



VENTILATED POULTRY COOP.

Fattening Hogs.
We never found anything that would put the fat on equal to good corn meal, or that would make pork more to our liking. We remember a statement by Professor Stewart in which he says that with good hogs and proper feeding one should make eight pounds of pork from a bushel of raw corn, or ten pounds from a bushel of raw meal, twelve pounds from the corn if boiled, and fifteen pounds from the meal if boiled. He referred to live weight, but we think if he had said dressed weight he would not have been far from right. And yet our experience has been more with what we called spoiled meal, or such as we had poured boiling water over and stirred well, allowing it to stand until cool enough to feed. Whether a more thorough cooking would have improved it we do not know. We think Theodore Louis, who is very good authority on pork raising, favors boiling the meal until well cooked, but what a feeder can do for hundreds of animals might cost too much for labor and fuel if done for a few—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Keeping Apples for High Prices.
The cold storage plants of the large cities are expensive to use, though they prove profitable if the fruit stored is of the finest quality. It is the grower with the comparatively small crop who finds the problem of keeping the fruit for high prices a troublesome one. An apple grower of long experience advances the theory that the reason why

the average grower cannot keep apples for any considerable period is because he does not treat them properly during the period between picking and very cold weather. During this period no cold storage is needed, but after the fruit is assorted into proper grades it should be kept in straw-lined boxes until perfectly free from moisture, then barreled and the barrels kept in a cool but dry barn or outbuilding until time to put them in cold storage or to remove them to the warmer but dry cellar. It is claimed that by this handling the apples may be kept at least a month or six weeks longer, even without the simplest cold storage plant than under the old method.

Sugar Beets and Cattle-Growing.
The Standard Cattle Company of Nebraska claims to have been almost forced into the growing of sugar beets and the establishment of a beet sugar factory by the failure to make the profit they desired or were used to making by feeding cattle upon corn. They found that the residue or pulp left after the sugar was made from the beets was a valuable fattening food for cattle. To fairly test the matter they have some 2,000 acres in beets, and have built a sugar factory at a cost of \$800,000. They find the cost of growing the beets to be \$12.58 per acre for labor, it being done by contract at \$0.92 for thinning and bunching, \$2.47 for hand hoeing, \$1.09 for cultivating. They find that in Nebraska the beets are not at their best for sugar making if harvested before Sept. 15, and thus they must go into a silo or pit before many of them can be used, as they must be all harvested before the frost comes. The pulp must also be preserved in the silo until it is wanted for feeding out. They use beet seed from France and Germany, but are not yet decided as to the best variety. The crop grown has been about fifteen tons per acre, but the sugar contents have not been as high as expected. The primal object is the fattening of stock upon the pulp, but they had hoped to obtain sugar enough to pay the cost of growing and manufacture, leaving the cattle feed as a waste-product costing nothing. This point they do not seem to have reached yet, and there seems to be two problems to solve before they can reach it, or success in one of them may be enough, the growing of beets at less cost, or getting a higher sugar test from them. Thus far have beets, yielding about nine per cent of sugar, while in Germany they reach an average of 15 per cent.—American Cultivator.

Polled Durham Cattle.
The subject of originating a breed of Polled Durhams was agitated fifteen or twenty years ago and culminated in the Polled Durham which we have today. The process followed was to take the best milk cows to be found among the common stock and breed to pure bred Shortorns. Shortorn bulls, having the polled humpers produced from this union and breeding back to pure bred Shortorn bulls. This process was followed constantly, eliminating the common stock blood and preserving the polled characteristic until for all practical purposes they were pure bred Shortorns.

Storing Seed Corn.
If one has a good strain of corn it certainly pays to save seed from the last crop. It goes without saying that the ears selected should be the best of the type, not always as to size of ear, but regularity of rows, size of kernels and general form. These selected ears should be stored somewhere so that the rats and mice will get as little of it as possible. If one has considerable barn room and not many bushels of seed corn to save it is a good plan to erect a swing shelf from the rafters, making the shelf of wire netting or slats, with the sides only high enough to keep the corn from falling out. This will allow a free circulation of air through the heap, and vermin are not likely to reach it. During the latter part of winter a kernel or two should be taken from each ear of fifty or more ears and tested in a pan of soil set in the kitchen. Such tests should show from \$5 to 50 per cent of well-germinated seeds. If seed corn can be selected and stored in such manner it pays to do it; otherwise it will be more profitable to buy new seed in the spring from some reliable source.

Agricultural Notes.
The onion crop is not a full one, and conditions seem to favor comparatively high prices. The best way to increase the appetite of a horse, if such a thing is necessary, is to change his diet frequently. Don't raise colts from a cross-grained, ill-tempered mare. She must be bright and intelligent, with a fine, blooded head. Good crops of tobacco are reported from the cigar belt districts of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

There is probably no forage that comes into use earlier in the spring than winter rye and none that is better for hogs, sheep or calves. The business of buying and matching carriage horses and fitting them for the wholesale market is a new and important branch of the horse business. Missouri entomologists strongly assert that moth eaters or lantern traps do more harm than good in orchards, as they catch more friends than enemies of the fruit grower. Lining the soil intended for beets, preferably in the fall, the application of acid phosphate and Thomas slag with the seed and the treatment of the beet seed itself with fungicidal substances are suggested by the station for root blight and heart rot.

When men or women have plenty of serious work to do they don't potter with trifles. It is the idle who make mountains of molehills. If the Demo-

DELIBERATE ACTION.

PRESIDENT NOT DISPOSED TO RUSH RECIPROCITY.

Practical Details and Results to Be Carefully Considered Before Any of the Kansas Tariff Acts Resubmitted to the Senate for Ratification.

Free Trade and other newspapers which so glibly misinterpret the late President's attitude with regard to foreign trade extension and who so confidently count upon President Roosevelt to make good their misinterpretation, would do well to pattern after the intelligent reasonableness of the following statement by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times:

"There will be no precipitate action by the President on the subject of reciprocity. The agitation on this subject in some of the newspapers, with assertions bolstered up by quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's public assurances, whether intended to help the cause of reciprocity or to prejudice it, has no warrant further than that intended in the promise of the President to adhere to the policies of McKinley. The subject is a large and complicated one, and even Mr. McKinley, after years of experience, was prepared to say just what the details of a reciprocity treaty with a foreign country should be. A reciprocity policy cannot be defined in any but the most general terms by the Executive and with the legislative branch must rest the task of providing the details."

It is well and truly said that the subject of reciprocity is "a large and complicated one"—so large and so complicated that not even President McKinley, with his wealth of practical knowledge in tariff matters, could or did claim to have mastered it. Unlike that rather numerous brood of quick thinkers who imagine they have solved the intricate problem after having given it a cursory glance, and who don't trouble themselves about the working details, Mr. McKinley considered it to be his duty to go into the reciprocity question deeply and thoroughly. He had previously turned the matter over to hands and heads which he supposed were competent, only to find out that they were bunglers and botchers. So, in the last few months of his life he had devoted himself studiously to the examination of reciprocity, alike on general principles and in detailed workings. The result of his painstaking investigation was the Buffalo speech, in which he declared for the enlargement of our foreign trade through a scheme of reciprocal concessions such as should not curtail domestic production. In his judgment, reciprocity that should increase the imports of articles "which are ourselves produce" was not reciprocity at all; it was free trade in disguise.

It was this deep-seated conviction which animated the statement by President McKinley to a close and confidential friend, in Washington, on the afternoon of June 6, 1901, to the effect that he (the President) favored outright plan of reciprocity sanctioned by the Republican national platform of 1900—namely, reciprocity "in articles which we do not ourselves produce," and that he was opposed to any scheme of trade extension that would take from a single American workman his job. There is precisely where William McKinley stood at the end of the first week in June, at a time when the quick thinkers had him all thought out as ready to abandon protection, and that is where he stood when at Buffalo in the first week of September he made his last great speech.

Hence, we say, the over-night theorists would do well to think again once or twice before they attribute to the dead President and to his successor in office views and purposes regarding reciprocity not entertained by either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Roosevelt. The policy of McKinley is to be continued absolutely unbroken by Roosevelt. The country has this pledge recorded, as it were, over McKinley's coffin. Of its conscientious fulfillment by President Roosevelt there is no possible doubt. There will be, as the Times' Washington correspondent states, "no precipitate action by the President on the subject of reciprocity."—American Economist.

A Question of Sugar.
The consumption of sugar last year in the United States averaged about fifty-seven pounds for each inhabitant, which at 5 1/2 cents a pound would cost \$3.42 apiece, or \$16.10 for a family of five persons. If the duty were removed and the sugar trust allowed the people to get the benefit thereof, the saving would be \$1.14 for each person, or \$5.70 for a family of five, for a whole year. There is neither certainty nor probability that the savings would be as great as that, but there is almost a certainty that whatever reduction should be allowed would be made for the purpose of breaking down the domestic beet sugar industry, which is now the source of wages and income to 1,000,000 persons.

Would the saving secured by removing the duty on raw sugar pay for endangering the life of so important an American industry and one which in a few years promises to supply all the sugar needed and at lower prices than ever before known? What intelligent man would consent to be helped with \$5.70 to bring about a possible disaster so useful and beneficial a business.

The German Tariff.
All the commercial barriers that could be raised against other lands would not enable Germany to raise all her breadstuffs. During the year ending June 30, 1899, Germany imported from the United States 2,071,710 pounds of hog products alone, a greater quantity than she sold to any other nation except the United Kingdom. It is a safe assumption, therefore, that the tariff law that is now before the Federal Council and which will be passed for the agrarians is not the same schedule of import duties that will go into effect on January 1, 1901.—Chicago Record-Herald.

cratic party had any great sympathy for the real good of the country, it would not bother itself with the voters over such a petty and utterly useless issue as the repeal of duties which, it claims, are outgrown and therefore inoperative. Its patron saint for such enterprises is Don Quixote. The party can only make itself respectable by tackling the main question and fighting protection squarely on its merits. In doing so it may expose its blindness to a thousand obvious facts and its obtuseness to sound reason, but it does thereby escape contempt.

Wages and Living.
The old stock argument of the free traders used to be, in spite of their squirming, they were brought face to face with the fact that wages were higher in this country than abroad, that, although wages were higher, the cost of living was higher, too, and that, therefore, workmen in this country were at no advantage, and that free trade, while it would lower wages, would at the same time lower the cost of living. This argument, which has fallen somewhat into "innocuous disuse" of late, yet occasionally it stalks abroad, like Banquo's ghost. It is interesting, therefore, to note that Mr. Jacob Weidmann, a prominent silk-dresser of Paterson, N. J., states that, while the wages of the workmen employed in his mill at Paterson are from two to four times as large as the wages paid to similar labor in Switzerland, which is Mr. Weidmann's native country, the cost of living is less. In Switzerland a good silk dyer is paid \$4 per week; in this country the poorest dyers get \$9 per week. The best dyers in Switzerland are paid from \$5 to \$8 per week, while in this country the best dyers earn from \$15 to \$30 per week. These are actual figures given by a man who knows. There are no guesses about them, neither is there any guesswork about Mr. Weidmann's statement concerning the comparative cost of living, for, as he states, some of the men employed in his mills who have come to this country from abroad have kept records, and have found that they can live more cheaply in this country. When free trade is forced to meet facts it always gets the worst of things.

Blind Prejudice.
"No nation can get rich by taxing itself," said the anti-tariff folks years ago. "Down with the tariff taxes." And now that we have got rich in spite of their theories they will want to "down" the tariff. It looks more like a case of blind prejudice than of sane reasoning.

Why?
Let the tariff remain on steel rails. It does not affect their price, they being already as low as in free trade England. Why cause an industrial disturbance?

What Is Best.
That kind of a tariff law is best that causes the most work and the best wages in the country.

Mr. Choate Didn't Know Her.
A very well-known lawyer and his wife were in London this summer, and the wife had to be operated on for appendicitis as soon as she arrived. They were great friends of Mr. Choate, and the ambassador sent at once to inquire of her condition and kept her room supplied with flowers.

The first day she was able to walk out husband and wife met the ambassador on the street. Mr. Choate quickly jumped from his hansom and joined them with eager congratulations of delight at meeting his friend again.

He warmly shook both the hands of his comrade and asked a dozen questions about his health, his address and his probable stay in London. The wife, who had been standing by waiting for her turn, finally said, with a pout: "Why, Mr. Choate, you don't take any notice of me. You haven't spoken a word to me yet. I really believe you have forgotten me."

"My dear madame," said Mr. Choate, "I must confess that I did not recognize you without your appendix."—Philadelphia Post.

Uses of Spanish Moss.
Besides the thousands of pounds of Spanish moss sent annually from Florida and other Southern States to Northern upholsterers, the plant has various other uses. One of these—a use that has recently been discovered, is that of a strainer and purifier of cane syrup. It has been found that a finer syrup can be made by straining the cane juices through moss than through any other material, and its use in sugar mills for this purpose is becoming quite general. Another new use of the moss is for the bleaching of celery. The bunch is wrapped from the ground toward the tops of the leaves, these being allowed to project beyond the wrapper. Then, when the leaves in growing begin to shade the ground, an additional wrapper is put on, and in this way each plant receives three or four successive wrappings. This is a cheap and effective means of bleaching. The moss is clean and cool and does not cut off the ventilation, affording also the necessary shade for bleaching.

Natural Waters.
All natural waters contain a greater or less amount of mineral matter in solution. Rain water has the smallest percentage of solid impurities of any, and therefore it is taken as the standard of soft water. The terms of soft and hard, however, as applied to water are scientifically considered purely relative.

Water is usually reckoned to be "soft" when it contains less than one five-hundredth part of its weight of mineral ingredients and "hard" when it contains more than one four-hundredth part. Soft water has the property of easily forming a lather with soap and is therefore suitable for washing purposes, while hard water will only form a lather, and that imperfectly, with considerable difficulty.

A mineral water has more than one two-thousandth of its weight of natural dissolved solids, and a medicinal water is a variety of mineral water containing a varying percentage of dissolved natural solid or gaseous drugs. Every man has his chair and dog, only it is looser and lighter on him than to another; and he is more at ease who takes it up and carries it than he who drags it.—Seneca.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Held in United States Court.—Fruit Growers Cheated with Bogus Checks.—Body of Murdered Woman Identified.—New Breakwater for Alpena.

City Attorney Lunt K. Salisbury and Stetson V. McLeod were arraigned in the United States Court at Grand Rapids on grand jury indictments for conspiracy and offenses against the federal banking law. One indictment accuses Mr. McLeod of issuing, when paying teller of the old national bank, two certificates of deposit for \$10,000 each when no funds were deposited. Mr. Salisbury is indicted as being accessory to the transaction. Another indictment charges them jointly with conspiracy in violation of the banking law. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 each on the first indictment and \$2,500 each for the second. No certificate of deposit was given for the trial, but it will probably come early. Mr. Salisbury is also under indictment in Chicago for embezzlement, and he and Mr. McLeod are under Kent County grand jury indictment for bribery and conspiracy. The cases all grow out of effort to force a water works scheme through the Council.

Works Big Fruit Swindle.
Several days ago a young man armed with stenographs of the Chicago fruit commission house of Watson & Co., South Water street, came to St. Joseph, Mo., a member of the firm, and worked the biggest and most successful forgery scheme in the history of the city. During his visit he bought hundreds of boxes of fruit from various farmers and buyers and in return gave out as cash payments for the fruit checks drawn on the Prairie State Bank of Chicago signed George J. Watson. The fruit was loaded on the Great Milwaukee, on which Watson took passage. On his arrival in Chicago the stolen produce was sold to Watson & Co. a little below the market price, and the young man, having received his cash, disappeared.

The Rope Broke.
Simon Valentine, in jail at Stanton, awaiting trial as one of the Graham burglars, succeeded in digging a hole through the stone wall of the jail and by means of a rope made from the bed clothes about midnight gained his liberty. In descending from the second story, where he was confined, the rope broke and he fell to the ground, spraining an ankle and causing him to limp. The dog at the jail awakened the sheriff and he tracked Valentine by his limp walk north of the city, where he captured him in an exhausted condition and had him back in jail in less than two hours.

Find Evidence of Crime.
Further investigation made in the case of the Royal Oak woman who was found buried in the woods results in the conclusion that the woman is Mrs. Christopher Huss, who disappeared from Royal Oak in September, 1900. Mrs. Huss had lived in Royal Oak for a few weeks when she suddenly disappeared. It is said that Mrs. Huss and Henry Wiseman, now serving a five years' term in Jackson prison for stealing a cow, were seen going into the woods where the body was found on the day the woman disappeared.

Killed by a Collapsing Roof.
A heavy framework of girders, supporting the roof of one of the buildings at the Michigan Chemical Company's new plant, in process of erection at Big City, fell. Frank C. Bence, 28 years old, an employe, was killed, and Frank Cameron, David Mitchell and John Reed were injured. Bence was at work in the basement of the building, when, without warning, the roof fell on him, and he was killed. The mass struck him squarely on the body.

Big Breakwater for Alpena.
The Alpena Common Council passed a resolution to enter into a contract with the Alpena and Western Railway Co. for the construction of a breakwater in the bay extending from the Moen dock to the Minor docks, a distance of about 5,000 feet. The price of money in the city is high, and the breakwater will be built of concrete and will be constructed so that the railroad company's track into the city can be built upon it.

State News in Brief.
The Union City saloons are now required to close at 9 p. m. by recent action of the Council. The establishment of a local stock exchange is being discussed by Grand Rapids business men.

Dora Crockett, aged 5 years, son of C. K. Crockett of Thompsonville, was drowned in the Betsey river. Owosso can secure the location of a planned mill employing twenty men by giving a bonus of \$2,000.

The jury was out about three hours in Ann Arbor before they could agree upon a verdict in the case of Fred Shewmaker, a Cleveland man who is under six indictments for horse stealing in Washtenaw County alone. The jury said "guilty."

The postoffice at Worden was entered and robbed. The office is located in the general store of W. B. Rorabacher, who is postmaster. About \$25 worth of stamps and \$30 in postal funds, besides several dollars' worth of goods were taken.

Fire which caught from the burner at the Thayer Lumber Co.'s plant in Muskegon destroyed a large boat house at the central wharf, together with eight valuable boats which were the property of private individuals, and were used for pleasure purposes.

The apple crop in Delta County is a complete failure, frosts early in June having killed most of the blossoms. Farmers in Montcalm County are having trouble in getting enough laborers to dig their potatoes, and when they do get them dug it is almost impossible to get cars to ship them.

Dr. Alexander McTear of Oscoda, resident physician of the Oscoda Mining Company, was accidentally killed in the basement of his home by an electric shock. He received the electrical bolt from an exposed brass door knob which was a part of a wiring system.

Hustings needs another hotel.

Case City Catholics have purchased a site and will erect a fine church. Brown City business men are organizing for the purpose of booming the village. A new cheese factory is being built at La Salle, and will be in operation about Dec. 1.

James Shwartz of Norville thrashed from 1877 to 1900 twenty acres of clover, of which he received sixty bushels of seed. Thomas Lamm, a woodsman, was killed at a camp ten miles east of Kalamazoo, a log rolling upon and crushing him.

Work on the new government building at Alpena is being rushed, and the structure will be ready for occupancy by Nov. 15.

Quite a number of Berrien County farmers are experimenting this season with raising peanuts, and in every instance a good yield was secured. Edward Stanton, a Calhoun County farmer, harvested 250 bushels of clover seed and at once made sale of it for \$5.25 a bushel, or \$1,315 for the lot.

John Goldsworthy, the murderer of Mrs. Sarah Daniels, was pronounced insane at Iron Mountain. The crime was committed in June. He used an ax.

Flossie Runney of Flint was bitten, it is alleged, by a dog owned by Frank Bowden, of her next friend, Jesse Miller, she has commenced suit for damages. Farmers in Calhoun County are getting desperate over the lawlessness of hunters roaming over their premises, and threaten to take legal steps to stop it.

With agriculture coming to the front so rapidly in Cheboygan County, there is talk of reviving the defunct county agricultural society and holding annual fairs hereafter.

Peter Peterman and Jacob King, two employes in a Flint clothing cleaning factory, were arrested by gasoline while cleaning garments and were with difficulty resuscitated. It requires more than half a million tons of coal annually to operate the mines of the copper country, beside a considerable quantity of wood used as fuel at some of the mines.

It is probable that the recent burning of the depot at Orion was a blessing in disguise, as the railroad will replace the old barn with a handsome new brick structure upon an enlarged site.

The Muskegon Lake lighthouse, which is situated opposite Interstate Park, on Bank point buoy, Muskegon, burned to the water's edge. This is the second time in three months that the lighthouse has burned from causes unknown.

After a spree Henry O'Leary, a Neenaw plumber, attempted to end his life by suicide. He swallowed a quantity of strychnine and would have accomplished his purpose and not a physician being immediately summoned and after hard work saved his life.

Elf Mase, night policeman at Crystal Falls, had a narrow escape from death at the hands of a drunken man. The man shot twice at Mase, the first ball passing through his coat and the second striking a suspender buckle, cutting the strap away and glancing off.

Geo. Faunt, a wealthy young farmer residing one mile west of Owosso, was held up by footpads. He had received a large amount of money in payment for a shipment of sheep. Footpads had banked it, and the highwayman got nothing. Faunt was badly used up.

The action of the Supreme Court in ordering the return of Lewis F. Arno to the Jackson prison is taken as sustaining the validity of the parole law of the State, and the authority the Governor to declare the parole of a convict forfeited without a trial of the prisoner.

Christopher Huss in South Bend, Ind., has identified all the articles found on the woman's body that was discovered in the shallow grave in the woods near Royal Oak as having belonged to his wife, Mrs. Huss, who disappeared in September, 1900.

Huss asked for a warrant for Henry Wiseman, who is now serving a five-year sentence in prison for theft, charging him with the murder of his wife. Wiseman said that he was sure he was discovered by the day Mrs. Huss disappeared.

James McSherry, a Muskegon accountant, who made a balloon ascension during the progress of the festival in Grand Rapids, had a narrow escape from an awful death. His balloon and parachute became disabled by coming in contact with telephone wires as he started to ascend. After rising to a height of 1,500 feet and being carried about a mile by the brisk wind, he alighted on the roof of the Fountain Street Baptist Church and was rescued from his dangerous position by a hook and ladder company of the fire department. He was nearly paralyzed by fear and could not walk for several hours after he was rescued. He escaped physical injury.

Gallen was devastated by fire early on a recent morning. The fire was caused by a candle about 3:30 a. m. in the northwest corner of G. A. Blakeslee & Co.'s store, and before the flames could be subdued the entire block of stores on the north of the Michigan Central tracks and on the west side of the street were completely destroyed. The village has no fire department. The fire was supposed to have been started by burglars in Blakeslee's store. The losses and insurances, as near as could be ascertained, were as follows: G. A. Blakeslee & Co., on store and stock, \$15,000, insured for \$7,500; B. D. Denison, grocery, on stock, \$500, insured for \$300; Ed. Balcock, hardware, on stock, \$700, insured for \$700; J. W. Smith, on stock, \$700, insured for \$700; J. W. Smith, drug store, stock, \$1,500, building \$1,000, insured \$1,500; Glenn Smith, on Denison building, \$700, insured for \$300.

Alfred Mapes, a farmer near Sunfield, was attacked by a savage bull and was being pretty badly mauled up when his little rat terrier grabbed the bull by the nose and hung on long enough to divert the animal's attention until Mapes could get out of the way.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27.

Genesis 45:1-11. Memory verses, 47. Golden Text: "Do not avenge evil, but overcome evil with good."—Rom. 12:21.

The story of Joseph, probably the most popular with children of all the Old Testament stories, often puzzles them at this point—the methods used by Joseph in bringing about a recognition by his brethren. To some they seem cruel, to others tedious in their elaborateness. There is, perhaps, something of the oriental love of a dramatic climax in Joseph's conduct, but the real reason for his behavior was undoubtedly that he wished to make sure of his brothers' repentance before revealing himself to them—not the desire for a petty revenge by humiliating them in their extremity. "Kicking them when they are down." Joseph was not the kind of man to do that; his deep emotion when he could keep his secret no longer proved him incapable of such littleness.

But here were men, coarse and selfish from their youth, grown old, some of them in worldliness, beyond the restraint of their aged father. Here was the man they had bitterly wronged years before. Now he is rich, powerful, masterful. They are at his mercy, in his power. Shall he declare himself at once, receive them with open arms merely because they are his kin, forgive and forget all the past with them, in worldliness, and give them all that they wish? Even had he lived in Christian times this would not have been the truest kindness. Those brothers needed one thing even more than they needed corn; they needed to recognize and admit and forsake their meanness, in utter shame and contrition. With men of their type fear, rather than love was the first motive to introduce.

The Surprise.
So Joseph planned the scheme which brought the foreigners under the accusation of theft and apparently imperiled the boy Benjamin. His own heart was wrung by the fear and terror felt by the foreign Hebrews in their extremity. And when the lesson was learned, when the brothers were thoroughly terrified by the prospect of punishment and ready to appreciate the release of forgiveness, Joseph sent away the Egyptian attendants and uttered those wonderful words: "I am Joseph; doth my father yet live?" What thoughts must have rushed through their minds at the news. The foreigner, tattered, battered, they had called a slave, a beggar, a thief, and now he stood before them as a ruler and a lord.

caravan away off in Canaan, this majestic figure, richly clothed, surrounded with all the pomp of a royal court—could they be the same? So Saul of Tarsus must have felt when, instead of the miserable, crucified Nazarene fanatic of his perverted imagination, there shone out from the academy, sky One brighter than the sun, whose countenance no man could look upon, saying: "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest." Fear and remorse are not the best kind of repentance; they are not really repentance at all, but they may lead to it. Joseph's brethren were already chastened by suffering. Judah's matches were raised for the lost Benjamin, as equalled for paths in the Bible, shows how the heart of one, at least, had been prepared for true repentance and forgiveness.

Victorious Love.
So Joseph went as only a man can weep in hours of great sorrow or great joy. He humbled himself before them, then, and begged that they would not be alarmed because of their old sin. He comforted them. He promised them support, protection, a home for all, shelter from all poverty and want. It was a business man, a politician, opening his heart with all its wealth of love and loyalty, for the first time in years, and the deep emotion of the hour revealed the true man. "Blood is thicker than water," and the forgiving spirit of true brotherhood, rooted in the divine life, can conquer the bitterest wrongs that men suffer, even from their kindred. A beautiful lesson in forgiveness is this last out of an old family record, a triumph of love over wrong and bitterness.

In the Presence of Ladies.
Parisian society is busy itself with the question whether gentlemen should, when making calls, carry their sticks, hats and gloves into the drawing room. The discussion has risen round the revival of Les Effrontees at the Comedie Francaise, in which the chief character does these things, which some consider taboo. People argue over the matter with surprising gravity and warmth. We are told that the carrying of canes comes down to us from the old nobility, and is still to some extent a kind of outward and visible sign of wealth or liberal education. The tradesman and artisan only carries a stick when he is holiday making. Now it is said, as our lady friends are well assured of our social position, we have no reason to assert our gentility by sporting our walking sticks in their drawing rooms.

As regards the hat, of yore the king always wore his, merely doffing it to ladies. Grandees aped the monarch at a distance by tucking theirs under their arms. Therefore, if we carry our hats into the presence of ladies, it is a kind of sign of deference. Likewise we carry our gloves as evidence that we walked through the streets with hands covered, and therefore can respectfully press the extended fingers of the hostess.

Childish Rivalry.
Johnnie, aged 8, has been, in the house for a week in consequence of a header from his "bike." In this time he and Percy, aged 6, have exhausted all their usual themes for disputes. Yesterday this was overheard in the nursery: "Mamma, did Percy ever have whooping cough?" "Yes, dear."

"Well, then, did he have it as bad as I did?" "No, not quite."

"Then, Percy?" "Well, Percy!" (this from another voice, "I had measles worse'n you, and I had it first, too.")

"I did too!" "Mamma! mamma! Did Percy have measles before I did?" "Yes, he had it first, and you took it from him."

Percy now triumphed and whoopingly. Then Johnnie rallied and crushed him: "Well, anyhow, I broke my collar bone, and it cost \$25."

Percy had no more to say. It is expected that as soon as the rain stops he will go straight out and break his collar bone.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The treasury department at Washington is being flooded with inquiries concerning the alleged discovery by pension lawyers that under some old laws all men who entered the volunteer service for the Spanish-American war are entitled to \$192 in federal bounty. It is officially stated that the department does not recognize the validity of any such bounty claims and none will be paid until congress so directs.

The independence and broadness of the policy of President Roosevelt in his southern appointments has won the fulsome praise of the Atlanta constitution, one of the most radical democratic newspapers in the country, which editorially says: "In declaring himself for improved public service, he commanded universal commendation. In calling upon the South to witness he was no sectional president, he placed himself upon a platform broad enough to meet with general approval. In seeking the elevation of public service as against politics he is entitled to the highest support."

The quasi-protectorate maintained by Great Britain over Afghanistan has from the time of its establishment been a source of constant turmoil and embroglio. The right of Britain to its suzerainty has never been clearly defined, and now that the Ameer is dead, the English world is viewing with anxiety the outcome of the ascension to the throne of Habib Oulian Khan, admittedly a weaker man than his fierce old father. Afghanistan has ever been the key to India, and only at that point has Russia been able to threaten English rule and influence in southern Asia. Should the new Ameer succumb to the Russian diplomacy and display of force, England will have dark days ahead. —Bay City Tribune.

While we are not in favor of a tariff that protects trusts and builds up monopolies we believe that the interests of the country and especially the southern states need some protection from the sugar planter of Cuba and his cheaper labor. The efforts of the northern states to produce beets for sugar have not been entirely successful, but the cane producing regions of the South offer splendid opportunities for those seeking profitable investment, providing an opportunity is given the planter. But if a reciprocal tariff agreement is made with Cuba the southern states will be greatly crippled and only the sugar trust will be the gainer, for while the reduction in price will destroy the sugar cane business of the south, the duty taken off will not go into the peoples pockets but to the sugar trust. —Marshall (Texas) Star.

The development of the beet sugar industry has been so rapid that we are near to the time when the whole of the hundred million dollars we used to spend abroad for sugar will go into the pockets of our own people. This nation consumes at least one-fourth of the world's total product; and of the world's product two-thirds are made from beets and only one-third from cane. If the cane and protests of American Free Traders had been heeded we should now not grow a pound of sugar outside the cane fields of Louisiana. Because the Protectionist principle was received and approved by the people we are about to become independent of outside sources for a necessity of existence, and to keep a huge profit at home. We make the money for the sugar mills from iron from our own furnaces; we have diverted from excessive cereal production land and human beings to a more profitable occupation, and we have moved this nation one huge step further toward industrial independence. It would be difficult to frame an indictment against the American Free-Trade propagandists more crushing than to quote their own declarations and arguments, the tin plate duties and the beet sugar bounties. —The Manufacturer.

When a Frenchman removes his cheese factory from his own country to the United States, it is something in the nature of "taking coals to New Castle." But such a case has come to light as a result of our admirable tariff laws. M. Dupare, of Paris, has purchased land and closed a contract for the erection of the largest cheese factory in the world, at Sidney, N. Y. He is the owner of a similar plant in France, but strange to say, the largest market for his cheese is in the United States. There is a duty of six cents a pound

on the imported article, while milk is higher in price in France, which leads to the abandonment of the factory in France, and the establishment of one in the United States from which to supply the French market as well as that of this country for this particular kind of cheese. That is another one of numerous instances of the kind that have come to light recently, showing the wisdom of our protective tariff.

Stepped into Live Coals.
"When a child, I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jon'sville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Duck-leaf's Arnica salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infal- lible for burns, scalds, cuts, sores, bruises and piles. Sold by L. Four- nier.

Some men, most all Free Traders, are fools enough to argue that be- cause Germany had a few other coun- tries do not like our Tariff, we must materially modify it "not replace it." Well, it makes no difference whether Germany likes it or not, as long as Protection enriches our country, develops our resources, builds up manufacturing, gives more employ- ment and better wages to our peo- ple and furnishes us the best market in the world right here at home for our products, we will maintain pro- tection. We are legislating for the United States, not Germany, England or any foreign country.

The recent disasters that have be- fallen American arms in the Phil-ippines combined with the increas- ing activities of rebel forces that were supposed to have been pacified has caused the war department to decide upon sending reinforcements to the archipelago with as little de- lay as possible. Orders that were issued a few days ago command re- cruiting officers in the east to get ready for an early journey to Manila with all the recruits they have on hand.

"For three days and nights I suf- fered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eat- ing cucumbers," says M. R. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and three doses relieved me entirely. This remedy is for sale by L. Four- nier."

Campaigns are in progress in Ohio, Iowa, New Jersey, Virginia, Ken- tucky and Maryland, but with the exception perhaps of Ohio, the state elections sink into insignificance as far as general interest is concerned in comparison with municipal cam- paigns in New York and Philadel- phia. In Philadelphia the Republi- cans are in control. Long in power and become arrogant, rings and gangs have fastened themselves upon the municipality, and the issue is to oust them. In New York the issue is the same old question that has been be- fore the people of the great city for a decade. It is Crokerism. The decency and the honest citizenship of the metropolis have united upon a ticket and such a fight is being made upon Tammany as has never been made before. And the whole coun- try is taking an interest in the con- test. The whole property is entitled to an interest in it, for upon the results will depend whether corrup- tion shall continue not in New York alone but in American municipalities in general. The overthrow of Tam- many will give strength to good citizenship elsewhere, while triumphant boodism in New York will give kindred elements in other cities hope and encouragement. —Grand Rapids Herald.

Johann Most, the New York anar- chist, has at last received richly mer- ited punishment. For publishing an alleged seditious article in his paper on the day following President Mc- Kinley's assassination he has been sentenced to one year in the peniten- tiary. There are others of Most's kind who would be better behind prison walls than outside of them.

Brain-Food Nonsense.
Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, how- ever good your food may be, its nutri- ment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Four- nier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Michigan stands second among the states of the union as a beet sugar producing state, and according to the state labor commissioner, is rapidly coming to the front.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Our Fall stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, La- dies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Shoes is now in, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and examine our goods and prices.

The cause of our strength is by a never swerving honesty of policy in selling our goods. We give the best values at the lowest prices, the same to one and all. Our principle is that one man's dollar is just as good as another man's hundred cents.

H. JOSEPH,

Originator of Low Prices, (Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

South Branch Items.

Potato digging is about over and the crop is fair.

John Corwin has plastered his house and has put a stone wall under it.

E. P. Richardson returned from Buffalo. He reports a good time and lots of rain.

I. H. Richardson, wife and grand- daughter, Miss Minnie Richardson, started for Buffalo, Tuesday. While there they will visit the Exposition, and then go to Canada for a visit with friends.

F. P. Richardson started in his hay baling machine at E. T. Wal- drons. He has been joined by John Corwin and C. I. Richardson, with their teams, and C. J. Richardson, who attends to the wiring.

Daniel McGillis died at his home in this township, last Monday, aged 56 years. Although he had been un- der the Doctor's care for the past two years, his death was unexpected. He was out in the field at noon and at 1 o'clock was dead. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss, and they have the sympathy of the entire community.

\$15,000

To be Given Away in 1,000 Prizes.

To the persons making the nearest guesses of the combined vote for Gov- ernor in the States of Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts, at the election to be held on November 5th next, will be awarded the prizes. The contest closes Nov. 1st, 1901, and all guesses must be in not later than above date.

By subscribing for The Semi-Weekly Free Press, for four months, and paying in advance, at our special price of 30c for four months, you can have as many guesses as you pay 4 months subscriptions in advance. Why not send in your order for the best paper and make a guess in this great contest. Address: The Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

An Ornamental Fuel Saver.

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the usual waste of heat up the chimney, and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves or labor. It soon saves its cost, \$4.50 or \$5.00, by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is substituted for the second length of stovepipe above the stove, or is used in any room, through which the stove pipe passes. Furnished by all stove and hardware dealers. Manufactured by W. J. Burton & Co., 168-170 W. Larned St., Detroit, Mich. oct24-16t

Circuit Court Assignments.

Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years 1902 and 1903 as follows:

Arene County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
Crawford County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.
Gladwin County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.
Ogemaw County—Fourth Mondays in February, June and October.
Ontonagon County—Fourth Mondays in January, May and September.
Roscommon County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.

NELSON SHARP, Circuit Judge.
Dated, West Branch, Mich. Oct. 17, 1901. oct24-16t

Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following described tax homestead lands, situate in the county of Crawford, having been withheld from entry as homesteads under the provisions of section 131 of the general tax laws, as amended by an act approved May 17, 1901, and having been examined and appraised to accord- ance with the said section, will be offered for sale at this office at a public offering of said lands, to be held on the 14th of November A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be sub- ject to sale in accordance with the form prescribed by law.

SUBDIVISIONS. SEC. TOWN. RANGE
NE 1-4 of NW 1-4 8 26 N 4 W
NW 1-4 of NE 1-4 8 26 N 4 W
Lot No. 1 21 26 N 4 W
Lot No. 2 21 26 N 4 W
NE 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N 4 W
NW 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N 4 W
SW 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N 4 W
SE 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N 4 W
NE 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N 4 W
NW 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N 4 W
SW 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N 4 W
SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N 4 W

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Oct. 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described part-paid Swamp Land, situate in Crawford County, forfeited for non-payment of interest will be sold at public auction at this office, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.
No. of Certificate, 26,304; description NW 1-4 of SW 1-4, Sec. 13, Town 26 N, Range 4 W.
No. of certificate, 26,400; description NW 1-4 of NE 1-4; Sec. 14, Town 26 N, Range 4 W.

NOTICE.

To Robert W. Dunn, whose postoffice address is unknown, the owner of the land herein described and to the mort- gagee or mortgagees named in all undis- charged recorded mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof of record.

"Take Notice that sale has been law- fully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after ser- vice upon you of this notice, upon pay- ment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon per- sonal service of a declaration as com- mon-law contract of sale, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land."
W. J. of S. W. 1-4 of section 18, town 25 N, Range 1 W. Amount paid, \$55.53 for the years 1893, 1894 and 1897.

Yours Respectfully,
H. H. RICHARDSON,
aug 29 7w Roscommon, Mich.

TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Avalanche.

—AND—
The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.

BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR

FOR ONLY \$1.65.

The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advan- tage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 164 copies of the Free Press.

GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

—AND—

Furnishing Goods

Shoes.

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

—AND—

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

—DEALERS IN—

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

THE New Store!

The Money-Saving-Place in Grayling

Rock-bottom prices prevail in our every department. Remember, our entire stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Ladies' Jackets and Capes are brand new, of the latest styles and make. Pay us a visit. You are always welcome whether you buy or not.

Respectfully

KRAMER BRO'S.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless.

Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, orig- inal stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the com- bined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKLEY line of Reapers and Mow- ers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements be- fore contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock. mar14-ly DAVID FLAGG.



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A .45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can never be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have Special Smokeless Steel barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

DESIGNS

Copyrights &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing them. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir- culation of any scientific journal. Terms \$3 per year, four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

THE

"TOLEDO BLADE,"

TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000.

The Great National Weekly News- paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of daily-ies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Ad- dress

THE BLADE,

Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD GOING NORTH.

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

ALL AT MICHIGAN

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

You will save money by trading at H. Joseph's.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

Stationery, Tobacco and Cigars at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

Alabaster in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Dr. Woodworth went to Chicago this morning for a visit with his son.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Joseph's, and look his goods and prices over.

Dr. Insley reports four cases of small pox at Robinson's mill about six miles north-east of town.

For rent, small house of 4 rooms, and wood house. Inquire at this office for particulars.

A few choice Broilers now in readiness, at 14c, live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

Mrs. Abbie Comer and daughter left yesterday for Detroit, where she will keep house for her brother.

If you are in need of a Cape or Jacket, you will save from 15 to 50 per cent by buying at H. Joseph's.

Miss Jennie, daughter of Dr. Woodworth, started for Chicago, Tuesday, en route to San Francisco, Cal.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

N. Carrow and family have moved to Bay City, it being more convenient for his mill work.

Mr. Burgess, of the Dowell Lin Factory, went home last week for a short visit with his family.

Ernie Babbitt intends to leave his farm this winter, and will occupy a portion of his grandmother's residence.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., call on H. Joseph.

Orrie Ackerman was arrested Monday for a criminal assault on a little boy, and held for trial. He is in jail in default of bail.

For sprains, swellings and immediate relief, as good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

W. Fairbrother has a number of fine stands of bees that are doing good work. We will have plenty of honey next year.

Misses Alice Wills and Hattie Blanshan are among our young people returned after a prolonged visit in Bay City and Lansing.

Mrs. J. J. Willett, of Frederic, who has been sick since Sept. 9th, has so far recovered that she sat up for a few minutes last Sunday.

The cells are being placed in the new jail, this week. They look cool, but will not protect the inmates against mosquitoes.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.

It is rumored that our genial county surveyor will soon move to Oregon where timber is more plentiful than here, and timber and land-looking more profitable.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

MARRIED—At the M. E. parsonage by Rev. H. Goldie, Miss Maude Robinson and Joseph Malenfant, October 21st. The happy pair have gone to Buffalo to see his folks.

MARRIED—On the 13th, inst., at the American House, in Frederic, by Rev. J. J. Willett, Mr. Geo. Hunter, of Frederic, and Miss Lulu Butcher, of West Bay City.

BOYS—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Johnson, of this township, a daughter, last Friday.

On Sunday, the 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Flagg, a daughter.

Our friends from the Western, so called Corn States, are invited to call at our samples to see Corn. We have samples from Feldhauser, Moon, Freckley and from our own farm that would make them green with envy.

John Everett purchased the small house on Cedar street of S. Hempstead, which was the last of the many pieces of property owned by him in this place.

C. C. Ginnebaugh has returned from his visit south, bringing with him a bride. Having no data we cannot give further particulars, but wish him joy all the same.

A conference of the health officers of Michigan will be held at Ann Arbor, Thursday and Friday, November 21st and 22d. Each Board of Health is urgently solicited to send at least one delegate to this conference.

Postmaster Bates' little girls invited in a score of their girl friends Tuesday evening, and then sent for Misses Jeannette Evans and Norma Comer, who are going away. It was a lively and very happy good-bye reception.

J. C. Felling, of Beaver Creek tp., brought to this office nineteen potatoes, taken from one hill, which weighed over nine pounds. They were of the Adirondack variety, very fine and should be in great demand for seed.

Clayton Straley went on a duck hunting expedition last Friday, but game was shy and scarce. He bagged 11, which was an odd but not an unlucky number, for us, as we had the pleasure of assisting in the disposition of two of them. They filled "a long felt want." Thanks.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at Fournier's Drug Store. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price 25c per box. Samples free.

The Masonic Fraternity, and O. E. S. gave a partying reception and banquet to Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead, at their hall last Friday evening. Over a hundred were present and all testified to the high regard held for the couple who have been so long residents here, and have been active members of the order.

Ill luck never comes singly. We have to report that our under-sheriff, T. A. Carney, has bought a steam laundry at Holly, and will remove his family to that city. Mr. Carney has been a hustler ever since he has lived in Grayling, and with his family will leave a host of friends here. We regret his going, but wish him every success in his new business.

Burglars were at work in Frederic last Sunday morning. A lot of clothing was stolen from the store of W. J. Kirkby, and the store of C. F. Kelley was entered where they secured a small amount of money, but were frightened away. A part of the plunder and the old clothes worn by the thief were found on the river bank about a mile north of town.

There will be a convocation of preachers in this city on the 6th and 7th of next month, and our citizens will do well to see that the market-man supplies them with a large number of chickens as they are considered the only fowl that satisfies the appetite of the members of that profession. They will receive a warm welcome. See program in another column.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hempstead left yesterday for their new home in Kenton, amid the best wishes of our whole people. Mr. Hempstead is one of the oldest residents of this place and has been always in line for any proposed improvements for its benefit. It will seem as if part of the place had been moved away, for they seem to be fully identified with the town. The AVALANCHE will follow them, and sincerely hopes they "may live long and prosper."

Among the pleasant episodes of the week was the visit here of Mrs. Sarah A. Jamison, Department President of the Ladies of the G. A. R., Monday Evening. The Circle gave a banquet in her honor to the members and the hall was crowded. Mrs. Jamison is a forceful and pleasant speaker and an enthusiastic worker for the order. All who were present were delighted and felt that it was good to be there.

As announced in the AVALANCHE, about thirty of our most prominent agriculturists met at McCullough's hall last Saturday, for the organization of a Grange. Mr. Theodore Guyer, Deputy State Organizer, was present and explained the objects and workings of the order. Perry Osterander was elected Master; John Love, Sec., and F. F. Hoessli, Treasurer. Twenty-two members were enrolled and an adjournment taken to Nov. 2d, to complete the organization when it is expected there will be over thirty charter members.

Sam Hill of Oscoda Co., brought a load of very fine apples to the M. & H. L. Co., Wednesday. He also brought a barrel to ship to President Butler, of the Michigan Home Colony Co., at Milwaukee. The barrel contained three bushels, and had only 149 apples to fill the barrel. No wonder this locality has the reputation of being the best section of the state to grow apples, and the state as a whole stands among the first in the Union in quality and quantity of apples. —Lewiston Journal.

A DISTRICT MEETING;
M. E. CHURCH,
BAY CITY DISTRICT,
WILL BE HELD AT GRAYLING,
—ON—
Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 6th
and 7th., 1901.

PROGRAMME.—TUESDAY:
1:30 p. m.—Devotional Service, G. H. White.
Greetings, O. W. Willets.
Response, O. W. Willets.
2:30 p. m.—Shall the Presiding Eldership be Purely Administrative?
L. H. Russell.

Papers have also been solicited from Judge T. E. Shepherd, Bay City; President Dickie, of Albion; Dr. J. Sweet, of Detroit; Dr. W. H. Shier, of Detroit and George L. Adams, of Fennville.
4 to 5:30 p. m.—The Quarterly Meeting.
Its Purposes and Opportunities.
E. Sedwick and L. W. Oviatt.
Papers have been solicited from A. S. Rose, of Rose City and Prof. B. Bennett, of West Branch.

7:30 p. m.—Song Service and Devotional.
a. s. R. T. Kilpatrick.
8:00 p. m.—W. H. M. S. Address, Mrs. W. M. Ward.
To be followed by Personal Experiences in Frontier Work, by F. S. Ford, G. Sanderson; F. P. Dunham and Simon Greensky.

WEDNESDAY:
8:00 a. m.—Devotionals, F. G. Johnson.
8:30 to 10:00 a. m.—The Preacher and his Message, D. H. Ramsdell and H. G. Pearce.

Papers have been solicited from C. B. Williams, Alpena, F. R. Beal, Northville, and Miss Anna M. Bell, of Chibougamau.
10 to 12:00 p. m.—Plans I have tried to raise Benevolences, H. A. Sheldon and Wm. Edmunds.

1:30 to 2:30 p. m.—District Stewards.
2:30 to 3:30 p. m.—International Sunday School Work, W. B. Pope.

3:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Prayer, J. E. Shiers.
Revival Work.
Personal Work.
G. H. Whitney, W. W. Gray, Arthur, W. A. E. Thomley and W. S. Cassmore.

Band Work—W. W. Will and C. E. Benson.
Reception of Members—A. J. Holmes and W. Kishpaugh.

7:30 p. m.—Devotionals—L. H. Stevens.
8:00 p. m.—Study of Galatians.

Story of Book, E. H. Scott.
Analysis of the Book, H. Goldie.
Teachings of the Book, O. W. Willets.

Application and Altar Service, F. S. Hufnutt.

Tot causes Night Alarm.
"One night my brothers baby was taken with croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Sneider, of Crittenden, Ky. "It seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from croup and whooping cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

Tickets for the course of Entertainment at the Opera House, this winter, can be procured of Messdames Fournier, Alexander, Insley and Trombley. Only a dollar.

A Fiendish Attack.
An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except being propped up by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Hitters, which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The test well at O. M. Clark's mill has now reached a depth of 2,700 ft., and no signs of salt; that is, since the small flow was struck early in the season. Drilling was commenced on the 8th day of May, 1899, and as we learn over \$10,000 has been expended in the effort to find salt. —Cheboygan News.

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawk's Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oct17-1m

It happened in a Drug Store.
"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. B. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough medicine I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it at a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. The course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough remedy and advised her to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by L. Fournier.

Books!

Poems, Juvenile and Toy Books!

We are showing the largest line of standard books, consisting of Poems, illustrated Gift, Juvenile and Toy-Books ever brought to Grayling, and invite all to visit our store, and look over our assortment. Prices 25 cents and upward.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Photographs

That pleases, At The

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,
Grayling, Michigan.

Get my prices on Picture Frames. Portraits enlarged in Crayon, India Ink, Pastel, Water Color and Oil.

WE SELL

Palacine Oil.
BATES & CO.

Dr. Andrew B. Spinney,
formerly of Detroit, now proprietor of Reed City Sanitarium, will be in Grayling at the Central Hotel, Thursday, November 21, from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m.
He has new and improved methods for treating epileptic fits, paralysis, rheumatism, catarrh, deafness, and also all forms of chronic diseases. He secures the morphia, opium and liquor habits. Special attention given to private diseases of both men and women. He guarantees to cure any case of piles or rupture. Consultation free.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Ella McKay, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account after this date, October 16, 1901.
oct17-1t EUGENE MCKAY.

What's Your Face Worth?
Sometimes a fortune, but never if you have a hollow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of liver trouble. But Dr. King's new Life Pills give clear skin, rosy cheeks and rich complexion. Only 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

For Sale.
For sale, 80 acres of land, one half mile from Grayling, fenced and in good pasture. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at this office, or of F. H. Bradley, Grayling, Michigan. 1t

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

Charley Haight husked out his corn crop and it measured up 900 bushels. He also finished digging his "caters" this week and found the yield to be 3,500 bushels. He hustled them out at a lively rate, 47 diggers being employed. —Otsego County Herald.

When you have no appetite, do not resist your food and feel dull after eating, you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price 25c. Samples free at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. C. V. R. Pond, of Lansing, Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps, arrived here on an official visit to the local corps, yesterday. She was entertained at dinner with a number of friends by Mrs. Elckhoff, president, and in the afternoon a large number of the ladies assembled at the corps room for a social visit and general consultation over the grand work of their order. A sumptuous banquet was served in the early evening, after which the official inspection of the Corps was made and found to be in an exceedingly prosperous and pleasant shape, with the utmost harmony in their ranks, and the grand work of the past being continued. Mrs. Pond goes to Gaylord to visit that Corps tonight. She is winning friends wherever she goes, and strengthening the ranks of the corps.

Women and Jewels.
Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strong woman's efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Roschke's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almaghs.

A FREE PATTERN
(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S 60c YEAR MAGAZINE

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.
A grandly illustrated, colored plates, latest fashions, dressmaking economies, fancy work, household hints, fiction, etc. Subscribers to-day, or send for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms. Style, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL 10c BAZAR PATTERNS 15c

All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines. Only to and from each exchange. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from THE McCALL CO., 113-115 West 31st St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Blumenthal and Baumgart,

—AND—
THE BIG
One Price For All Store

TAKE NOTICE!

We will sell for one week only all our 10c Outing Flannels for 7c per yard. Fifty styles to select from.

10-4 heavy gray Bed Blankets 40c. For one week only! We have stocked up our large store with the best and latest merchandise the market can produce. It is for you to be convinced that you can buy from us for one dollar more goods than anywhere else for one quarter more. We have received an entirely new line of

Fall and Winter Goods,

and they are beauties in price, style and quality. An inspection will prove our assertion. We are sole agents for the

Celebrated Queen Style of Shoes for Women, and ladies who appreciate a stylish, well made and comfortable shoe will find satisfaction in the Queen Quality Shoe.

For Men only. —

To the stylish dresser of the town we announce that we have added merchant tailoring to our establishment. Our cutter, Mr. Prunce, who has worked for the best tailors in Detroit will make your clothes in the very latest styles, if desired, and he also understands the cuts and shapes of this town.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling, Mich

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH

OUR

Fall Opening, 1901.

We have just received a new line of Ladies Silk and Satin Waists, Rainy Day Skirts, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Belts.

We wish to call your special attention to our line of Worsted Shirt Waists. We have the finest assortment in the city, all new and up to-day.

We also wish to call your special attention to our

Shoe Department.

We give a written guarantee with every pair of men's, ladies' and children shoes, purchased of us.

We have just received a complete line of men's and children's

Suits and Overcoats,

which we will sell at the lowest possible price. Your order is solicited.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

One Price Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

—OR—

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office O. PALMER.

PORT BLAKELEY SAWMILL: LARGEST IN THE WORLD

LOVE HIDDEN.

Do you guess, I wonder, the spell that lies
Noon and night on my lonely hours
How I look in the streams, and see
your eyes?
How I touch your dress when I
touch sweet flow'rs?
How I hear your voice when the
zephyrs sigh
Thro' the scented pines in the long
hot day?
How you glide from sight when the
sunbeams die?
How you come again with the moon's
first ray?
How my soul wings up from the thrall
of sleep
And links with yours in the stars
above?
How together, and hand in hand, we
sweep
Thro' the measureless fields of rose-
crowned love?
Ah! how should you guess?—for we
never speak!
How should you know?—for I can
but look
(When we meet and pass) with a
glance too meek
To utter the love you might not
brook!
So I tell my love in a secret verse,
By you for ever, beloved, unheard—
Lest you shatter the beautiful dream I
nurture
With a pitying glance or a scornful
word
And my beautiful dream is sweet to
me
O Love, is it false? O Love, is it
true?
For I dream that in close-lipped se-
crecy
You know, you are glad, and you
love me, too!
—Country Life.

The Red Terror.

BY CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.

"This district is infested with a red terror, name of Kelly. We need help. What do we pay for this?"

"This is the fourth letter I've had besides telephones. Kelly, look this up. See what the red terror of the ninth is and get what evidence you can," said the captain of police in a certain city of the west.

Kelly was a terror himself, if the gains of his heart were to be believed; a tall, gigantic Irishman with vivid red hair, but with an expression of good nature that had made him equally famous. Kelly had heard of the terror before. His heart lay along the infested district and on divers occasions he had been called beyond his sphere of influence to investigate some outrage on the person or property of citizens, perpetrated, he was told, by a girl who went by the name of the Red Terror. Windows were broken in winter with snowballs; dignified citizens were bombarded along alleyways with masses of snow, and the change of season only ushered in new and fiendish schemes for the demoralization of the general public; mud balls, hats with bricks in them, and finally reports came in of mysterious attacks which could be produced only by a blow-gown of colossal dimensions. Surely it was time to stop these outrages and Kelly now proposed to do it.

Reaching the infested district he began a house-to-house canvass, starting with Mrs. Fogarty, from whom a complaint had been made.

"It's glad to see you, I am, Mr. Officer," said the woman. "Link at me from window, stuffed with papers to kape out the air all of that red-ump of a kid. See her do it? Na, I did not, but who else wad brake windows for the sport? I'd like to get me hands on her, that I wad."

"Then it's a girl?" said Kelly.

"Of course it's a girl, the daughter of old Benson, up the alley."

The officer took the report and name of the complainant and went on. O'Toole, the cobbler, had been struck on the ear with a puttyball, 44-caliber, and for weeks thought he was the subject of a vendetta until he heard that Benson's girl had an air-gun. Old Mrs. Ramsay made complaint that her house had been battered with rocks and a number of windows broken, and she had the rocks lined along the fence to prove it.

In an hour Kelly had collected evidence sufficient to send a man to jail for life in his own estimation; then he went up the alley to see old Benson. It was a very hot day in July. The air was still, not a leaf stirring, and from roof and sidewalk rose vaporous shapes of boiling air. Kelly called it that. Making life intolerable. He hugged the houses, walking from awning to awning, when there were stores, and standing beneath the shade of cottonwoods and catalpas here and there, mopping his head and sniffing the air like a weather prophet for the change that never came.

Reaching the end of the street, he turned up the alley and made his way to Benson's. The house was a "ramshackle" of a place. It had not been painted for two decades and in some way had taken a lurch over the sidewalk so that the flowers in a box in the second story hung like a plumbline three or four feet clear of the basement where Kelly stood. The old cobbler sat in the front room, surrounded by the implements of his trade. He looked up as the officer entered, took a waxed end out of his mouth and lifted his square silver-headed spectacles that he might see and speak.

"No," said Kelly. "I haven't any job. The truth is, the whole neighborhood is up in arms about a girl of yours. I've been looking into the matter at the orders of the captain, and from these taking out the papers containing the complaints, it looks to me like it was a reform school case."

"I've done the best I could," replied Benson, "but Satan himself seems in that child and I'm afraid I'll have to let her go."

"And she's your child?" asked Kelly, who had expected a strong protest.

"No, she's my grandchild. Her father was Bob Kelly," replied the cobbler.

"What, Bob Kelly of the force?" said Kelly.

"The same," was the reply.

"Why, Bob Kelly was killed saving children," said the officer.

"I know he was," replied the old man. "It was this way. The big school buildings caught fire in the basement in some way and all about ten of the children got out; these had run up into the top story and were cut off. Kelly was in a building that looked down on it. The firemen had the nets down but the children were afraid to jump, so Kelly got a rope and the men lowered him down to the roof where he broke through the skylight and reached them. He threw them out of the window into the nets, all but one, and that was the girl you're after. He hated to throw her, and what they were doing the Lord only knows, when all at once a belt of flame and smoke surrounded them. The girl shot out of the window and fell into the net, but the father never came out."

"I know that," responded Kelly. "I was there, and if I were you I'd hate to have my disgrace come to that kid."

"So I do," replied the old man, "but I've done everything I can. I'm hated by the neighbors; they won't bring their work here, all on account of that kid."

"Where is she?" asked Kelly, looking around.

"In the street. I can't lock her up all the time," said Benson.

"Well," said Kelly, "if I put these complaints and the witness are called she'll go to the school sure."

The old man said nothing; he was doubtless glad of the opportunity of getting rid of a troublesome hoyden, so the officer walked out of the hot, stifling room and started down the alley. He had not gone more than two blocks when he heard certain sounds which suggested trouble, and in the center of the street stood a group of boys. The officer moved ahead quickly and reaching the crowd asked:

"What's up?"

"The red kid's been firing rocks at us," replied some one.

"Where is she?" asked Kelly.

"There," pointed the boy who had been hit.

Pushing into the crowd, Kelly looked down upon a singular scene. On the ground, in the hot dust, lay an old horse, its glassy eyes turned upward its nostrils dilated, its sides heaving faintly, telling of the intense heat, suffering and approaching dissolution. In the dust at its head, holding an old umbrella over it with one hand and a sharp-edged rock in the other, was the red-headed girl Kelly had seen, seated. "Hit him again and I'll give it to you," she was saying in a threatening tone to the boys, raising the rock grimly; and then Kelly saw that she had a basin of water and had been moistening the animal's head.

"I hope I did," replied the Red Terror, for it was she.

Kelly was on the bench, supreme judge, and it occurred to him to suggest that the prisoner should not convict herself; but she was not yet a prisoner.

"It's this way," she said, still holding the umbrella over the head of the prostrate animal. "I was walking down the street, when I found the boys throwing stones at this horse. It was sick, any one could see that," and Kelly saw the tears starting—"so I called out to them to stop or—yes, or I'd rock them; but they wouldn't, so I got behind the horse and drove them off; then it fell down and I got some water and washed its head and held the umbrella over it until some one came. But the crowd began to come and abuse me, and—"

Here the Red Terror broke down, the umbrella fell from her hand, and with a cry "It's dead, it's dead!" she dropped beside the animal and wept as though her heart would break.

"What was something about Officer Kelly's looks that made every boy creep away, until finally he, the girl and the dead horse were alone; then he took the diminutive Red Terror in his arms and carried her up the hot, dusty alley to old Benson's."

"What did you find about that stone-throwing case?" asked the captain of police that night.

"Nothing," replied Kelly, briefly; "accused moved away."

"So she had," The Terror had moved into the very heart of Officer Kelly's family—a big one though it was—Detroit Free Press.

Children's Corner.

PEGGY'S DOLLY.

Only a roll of cloth tied to a broom! The one precious plaything of Peggy Mac-Groom. A poor ragged child, in a dark dirty street, With no hat on her head and no shoes on her feet. Yet no little maiden, with dolls by the score, Is nearly so happy as this child of four. With this one single dolly that's made out of rags, And the carriage to draw it, a broom that she drags— For to Peggy's mind's eye, 'tis a beautiful thing, And the coach dolly rides in just fit for a king. —Little Folks.

A KING OF RATS.

An extraordinary nest of rats was recently discovered at the bottom of an old well in Courtland, a hamlet in France, the peculiar feature about the animals being that seven of them were joined together by their tails in such a manner that it was impossible for them to free themselves. The tips of the tails were knotted together and formed a centre from which the bodies radiated. They have been presented to the museum at Chateaudun, where they are attracting much attention. A "ring of rats" composed of twenty-seven animals is preserved at Alenburg, and other specimens have been discovered at Bonn, Frankfurt, Erfurt and Lindenu near Leipzig, and two "rings" were found near Götting in December, 1822, one consisting of twenty-eight and the other of fourteen animals.

HOW THE EYE SEES IN READING.

By close study of familiar things, surprising facts about them often come to light. Professor Dodge, of Wesleyan University, by a number of careful experiments, has made a strange discovery. He declares that the eye does not see the motions. Now that he has told us it is easy to understand that this must be true. You cannot take pictures with a moving camera, and the eye is only a perpetual camera with self-renewing plates. The eye must stop motion while it takes a picture.

In reading, therefore, the eye does not move along the lines regularly. It takes an impression, moves to a new position, takes another sight, view, then moves again. Thus the words are taken by groups. Perhaps, following Professor Dodge's lead, some other clever experimenter will now tell us just how wide the lines of print should be for the easiest reading. Every one knows that very long or very short lines are tiring, so there must be a right length. When the proper medium is found, the chances are that we shall learn that the "old masters" of the printing art had chosen the best width for their pages.

One writer has argued that free use of words and letters in whole groups, the new method of teaching spelling by entire words at a time—is the natural method. But this does not seem to follow, since there are other questions to be considered in deciding which is the best method of teaching children to spell. The old "pelling match" at the end of school was not so bad a way! —St. Nicholas.

ORIGIN OF SOME WORDS.

Perhaps some of the girls will be interested to hear that the word "millinery" comes from the name of the City of Milan, Italy. It seems that Milan was a great producer of hats, ribbons and flowers, so these articles were finally called "Milanery," or millinery. Then the muslim that you know so well—it owes its name to Moussoul, a fortified town of Turkey. Lawn is named from the City of Laon, cambric from Cambray, a town in Flanders, where it was first made. That dainty gingham gown takes its name from an English town, Guingamp, where gingham was first made. Tulle is the name of a French town, and gauze came first from Gaza in Palestine. You remember that Samson carried away the gates of Gaza upon a time. There is a town in England called Worsted. In 1229 the English woolen trade was located there, and it was there that twisted double thread of woolen afterward called worsted, first was made. Tweed was a fabric worn by fishermen on the River Tweed.

The boys will like to know how the word "cut" came to be inescapably a worthless dog. Years ago in England, they used to be as fond of fox hunting, as they are now. In order to separate the common dogs from the stag and boar hounds that belonged to lords and gentlemen, they cut the tails off the poor mongrels; that is, cur-tailed them. The aristocratic dogs were true to the scent, but the common ones would grow confused and draw the hunters away from it. So a curtailed dog, or cur-tail dog, became simply a cur.

You would like to hear, too, that the name of a certain place you often visit, the pantry, comes from a Latin word meaning bread—panis is the word. So the "pantry" is where bread is kept. From the same root comes "compagnon," and that means "one who cuts bread with you."

Then there is the word "dunce." Would you believe that the word "dunce" came from the name of a wonderful scholar, Duns Scotus? When you look him up you will find he died in 1308. You will also be interested to find out about his learning. The man that admired and imitated him and followed his views were called Duns men. By and by this came to be a term of reproach, and a stupid person, a blockhead, would be called a Dun-man or "dunce." —Chicago Record-Herald.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

What was the matter with Dicky? Miss Letty wondered and puzzled her brains, she could not understand. He would not eat his seed nor take his morning bath, but sat huddled up in one corner of the cage, a picture of misery. He had never acted so before. When Miss Letty went away for the summer



Children's Corner.

she didn't want to take Dicky, because she was going to travel a good deal. So he was left at home in care of Mr. Will, her brother, who often said in his letters how well and fat Dicky had grown. Now, since she had got home, Miss Letty noticed how thin and miserable the poor bird looked.

She tried to make him fat again, coaxing him with dainty morsels. She never saw him eat them, but somehow the food disappeared, and yet Dicky remained thin and wretched. It was very mysterious. But at last she found out the truth.

One evening before the lamps were lit Miss Letty came quietly up to Dicky's cage, which hung in the window. He did not notice her coming and she opened her mouth to call to him, when she saw what he was doing.

Dicky squeezed up in flight against the bars of his cage in one corner, while on the other side, glibly away at poor Dicky's feed, a great, long-whiskered rat!

The rat ate as fast as he could, looking up now and then to glare at Dicky. The poor canary was trembling with fear and clinging with all his might to the bars.

Miss Letty was not a coward, but she gave a loud scream at the sight, and Mr. Rat, as frightened as she, loosed his hold on the seed-cup and rushed wildly about the cage, seeking a means of escape. At last he gave a spring through the door, which had been open all the time and darted away.

When Miss Letty recovered from her scare she marched out and bought a trap and set it in the kitchen. Then she carried Dicky into the parlor, where she felt he would be safer from that wicked old rat. She knew now who had been paying visits to Dicky all summer.

That night the old rat and his son were caught in Miss Letty's trap and later still another one. Dicky had no more such calls. He soon got over his fright, forgot all about Mr. Rat and his friends, ate and bathed regularly, and was a happy little bird once more. —Brooklyn Eagle.

NEW ORLEANS BIRD MAN.

QUEER WAY HIT UPON BY MIOTON FOR MAKING A LIVING.

Crowing Rich Because of His Ingenuity in Picking Up a Scheme That Appeals to the Masses—A Novel Method of Selling Canary Birds.

Says the New Orleans Times-Democrat: There are many odd ways of making a living, and it is a well-known fact that here in New Orleans hundreds of people exist by methods unknown outside the limits of this municipality. Some of these persons who eke out an existence in queer ways make more than a scant living. In fact, some are growing rich as a result of their ingenuity in picking up a scheme that appeals to the masses, and in paying careful attention to the detail work.

Every day of the year an intelligent-looking man, above forty years of age, dressed comfortably, but none too well, can be seen hurrying through the streets with a pretty yellow singing canary in a handsome gilt cage. At a certain hour every day he shows up at the City Hall, and his time does not vary a quarter of an hour. He is always in a hurry. In one hand he carries a huge note-book, while the bird cage, with its singing tenant, is held by the other. Over his right ear is a long pencil, while his pockets bulge out with packages of papers and things. He walks rapidly and is slightly bent forward, as if trying to walk more rapidly. At this season of the year he wears a linen coat, and despite the heat and the rapidity of his movements he always looks cool.

He is the "Bird Man."

Hundreds of people know him, and yet thousands of others wonder who he is and what is his business.

For more than seven years George W. Mioton, a member of one of the oldest families in this part of the State, has made a living with the assistance of his canaries. He has not only made a living, but the living has been a good one, and he has no business opposition. Every day in the year, with the exception of Sundays, he disposes of two canaries—no more, no less, and since he went into the business he has got rid of more than 5,000 singing birds. His method of sale is peculiar, and that is the reason he is so successful. His scheme is the outgrowth of a man being set at his wit's end by lack of employment. Seven years ago Mioton lost his position. He was passionately fond of singing birds. He possessed a number of them, and he conceived the idea of raffling them. He first got up a set of tickets, running from one to sixty, and he went around among the persons he knew and got them to take chances. The person drawing the first ticket would pay one cent for the chance in the raffle, while the man who drew the sixty-sixth ticket put up, sixty cents.

This worked very well, but there were times when Mioton failed to dispose of all of his tickets, and consequently won the canaries himself.

This was unsatisfactory.

He decided to issue as usual sixty tickets, but to sell them at ten cents each. One raffle a day did for some little time, but the demand for chances in the canary raffle increased, and then he held two. For every bird Mioton raffled he receives \$6, or in event of all the tickets not being sold the blank chances "run for him" in the drawing. To the fortunate winner Mioton gives not only a singing bird, but he throws in a gilt cage, and the whole outfit is worth about \$4, leaving him a fair margin of profit for his day's work.

For nearly a year Mioton was content with the two daily raffles, but he noticed that some of his customers were not always satisfied. For they played and played and generally failed to win a bird. Then it was that the "bird man" decided to form a raffling club. He got up a little book containing sixty coupons. Each coupon represents a day, and was valued at ten cents; the person holding the book agreeing to pay that sum according to the following contract: "I, the undersigned, agree to pay G. W. Mioton ten cents per day for sixty days, provided that my number has not previously been drawn."

"After having paid sixty days, should my number not have been drawn, G. W. Mioton agrees to deliver to me one male canary bird and cage. Failure to meet payments promptly will forfeit amount paid."

Thus the bird may cost ten cents if the number is drawn first day, or \$6 if the number is not drawn.

Every day after Mioton's visit to his customers he repairs to a saloon and there he holds a drawing. He carries with him a set of keno or lotto balls. These are numbered from one to sixty. He shakes them out of a dirty cotton bag, which has seen considerable service, into a hat, and then in the presence of witnesses he asks somebody to draw two numbers. The first number drawn is for the raffal club, and the second for the daily raffal. The winning numbers are shown all present. Mioton opens his book, rings the number of the winner and five minutes later he is on his way to deliver the birds and cages to the lucky winners. Several people in the city who have been patronizing Mioton have won numerous birds, and one saloon keeper has as many as eight, and they do not represent all his winnings in the last year.

"I started out in the morning from my home in St. Louis street," said Mioton yesterday afternoon, just after the drawing, "shortly after 7 o'clock. The majority of my customers are downtown, and it takes me until about 1 o'clock to go over the ground. Then I cross Canal street and work up to the City Hall. I do not go any further. I finish up about 3:45 o'clock, and am here every day on the hour ready for the drawings. During the day I cover nearly twenty miles. I never use the street cars, for they are little use to me. As soon as the drawings are completed I start out and deliver the birds to the winners before I go home to dinner. The winner of the club drawing to-day is No. 43, a lady in St. Anthony street, and I am going now to deliver her this bird and cage."

One day recently a swarm of bees took possession of the letter box at Kilbidee, Ireland, and the rural postman was not able to collect the letters, as the new tenants strongly resented any interference.

JEWELS FOR MERMAIDS.

Gold and Diamonds at the Bottom of the Sea.

On the Channel coast about five miles from the Lizard, it is quite common to pick up Spanish dollars which have been washed ashore from the wreck of a galleon that went down in 1784 with a large amount of bullion on board.

It is surprising that with all the modern appliances for diving, systematic attempts are not more frequently made to recover treasures from the deep.

As early as 1598 a great deal of treasure was recovered, including the historical golden cup which once belonged to Frederick, King of Sicily, from the wreck of one of the ships of the "Invincible Armada."

In 1680 an American named William Phipps came over from Virginia to this country, and craved the assistance of Charles II. toward recovering some wrecked treasure on the coast of Hispaniola. Charles provided him with a ship and the necessary funds, but the first attempt proved unsuccessful.

In a second effort he was financed by the Duke of Albemarle, and this time he succeeded in recovering specie to the value of £200,000, and after paying all expenses he was able to give the duke the sum of £80,000 as his share in the venture.

The specie on board H. M. S. Lutine, wrecked in 1799, off the coast of Holland, amounted to £1,200,000, and the whole of this still remains at the bottom of the sea, with the exception of £99,859 recovered in the year 1859. Attempts to recover the remainder are still being made.

Diving operations resulted in the recovery of £200,000 in gold from the wreck of the ill-fated Royal Charter, which took place close to Modra, off the Anglesa coast, but a vast number of diamonds are still lying about the wreck.

Forty thousand pounds in specie was recovered from the wreck of the Hamilla Mitchell, in the Chinese Sea, after lying in twenty-three fathoms of water for upward of twenty years, and £90,000 in gold was saved from the wreck of the Alphonso XII, which was sunk in twenty-six and one-half fathoms of water off the Canary Islands in 1885.

Some of the French ships sunk at Trafalgar contained vast treasure. Five tons of silver plate, including the famous silver gates of St. John's Cathedral, Malta, and a ton and a half of gold plate, mostly studded with jewels, the plunder of the Maltese churches, were on board one of these ships.

Not an ounce of this treasure has been recovered. —London Mail.

HERALDRY OF INDIANS.

MARKS ON FACE NOT THE RESULT OF SAVAGE VANITY.

This Method of Adornment Represents Family and Race Distinction—Study of the Facial Bearings of Celebrated Chiefs is Fascinating.

People in general have been content to look upon the Indian's adornment of his head with eagle feathers and his face with paint as marks of personal decoration inspired by vanity and a savage taste, different only in degree from what is sometimes witnessed among highly civilized people. But the fact is that, in preference to the latter custom, for instance, every paint mark on an Indian's face has a sort of hereditary meaning, implying not only the honors won by the brave in person, but representing also the claims of his family and race to distinction. In other words, what are shown among more cultured communities by coats of arms, orders and decorations is depicted by the Indian on his face by means of pigments.

Scientists are now engaged, among other novel investigations concerning the North American Indians, in equipping a record of the armorial, or rather facial, bearings of certain celebrated chiefs, and it is said to be a fascinating work. One renowned warrior, for instance, will have his lip painted a copper color. This is found to indicate that his tribe was once in possession of huge mines of copper. Another individual will have a forehead adorned with a painting of a certain fish, thus implying that he or his people are renowned for prowess in catching fish. The same distinguished person sometimes wears a disk of pearl in addition to his paint mark. This, by its shimmering radiance and its forms, implies that he is descended from the moon, in the sense that the goddess of night is one of his ancestors.

The fact that the Indian has no conception of perspective seriously handicaps the success of his efforts at pictorial art. Indeed, the Indian painter merely aims to show the most characteristic portions of the object he attempts to depict, unless he be a man of great attainments, in which case he divides or dissects the subject of his picture and represents the whole by its parts, the latter being arranged entirely irrespective of the natural sequence.

The features of the Indian are sometimes incorporated into the representation of the animal which forms his heraldic bearing. Should the beaver, for example, be the object to be depicted, it is not attempted to design the whole form of the animal, but only its distinctive and typical parts, as, for instance, its peculiar tail, which is painted in cross-hatched lines extending from the chin to the nose, as though standing upright. The chin itself does service as the beaver's body.

The arbitrary methods of the Indian artist render it difficult, if not impossible, for any but an expert to interpret the meanings of the pictorial representations. Thus, an animal's ears are invariably depicted above the eyes on the human subject, the ears of the beaver being just above the eyebrows. On the cheeks are painted the paws in a position as though they were raised to the mouth in the manner conventional in Indian carvings.

The dogfish, painted in red upon the face designates the members of an entire tribe. On the forehead of the members of this tribe is painted the long, thin snout; the gills are represented by two curved lines below the eyes, while the tail is shown as cut in two and hanging from each nostril. Only one or two parts of an animal painted on an Indian's face indicate that he is of an inferior position; the entire symbol, no matter in what form presented, is significant of lofty station and high honors.

The facial heraldry of the Indian may be said to be unique not alone in the method of representation employed, but in the subjects selected. These latter include fish, flesh and fowl of all descriptions—dog salmon, devilfish, starfish, woodpeckers, ravens, eagles, hawks, wolves and frogs are comprised in the armorial gallery.

Every object represented has its own particular significance, and one of the most peculiar phases of face painting relates to the employment of forms other than animal—tools, implements of the chase or of war, denoting the occupation of the individual or his tribe. —Washington Times.

The River Ore.

Few rivers in England have so many names; or such strange adventures, as the Suffolk Ore, which, after flowing for sixteen miles imprisoned by the pebbly bank of Orford Beach, joins the sea at last in Hollesley Bay. It begins life somewhere in Mid-Suffolk as the "Ore." Above Aldeburgh it widens into broad lakes bounded by hills, and is called on the maps the "River Alde," but by those who live on it or by it the "Iken River." At Aldeburgh it ought, by all the rules of river behavior, to fall into the sea, but the broad and swelling flood turns at right angles to its course, and flows south and still south, refusing the sea, including a vast area of level and fertile marshes, and barred from uniting with the water by the ever-growing shingle bank which the tides have built up century after century between it and the main ocean. From the lofty summit of Oxford Keep, which Bartholomew de Glanville field for Henry II. to guard this side entrance to his kingdom, the visitor may see to-day, as the Norman soldier did when he watched the Flemish army sail up the stream to attack the impregnable walls eight centuries ago, the whole plan of this long-drawn labyrinth of river, marsh and sea. No one who has climbed to the fortress-top and looked without an increased respect for the stern and practical soldiers who built the tower, and a desire to sail the broad waters which glitter beneath its walls. —London Spectator.

The English Breakfast.

Beancrust is the name given to an animal dinner given by employers in England to their work people, possibly so called because beans or a bean-soup figure prominently at the banquet. The beancrust was regularly, in older times, observed on Twelfth Night in England, and also some places on the Continent, and is a very old institution.

The golf player who gets lost is anxious to locate the missing link.

SMALLEST IN THE WORLD.

Things and Places That Excite Interest by Reason of Minuteness.

The smallest book ever printed is the story of Perrault's little "Hop-o-My-Thumb," lately published. The book is one and one-half inches long by one inch thick. It can be read only by the aid of a microscope, but is complete in every detail and has four engravings.

Shears no bigger than a pin is one of the exhibits of the skill of a Sheffield workman; a dozen of these shears weigh less than half a grain, or about the weight of a postage stamp, they are perfectly made as shears of ordinary size.

Gaut is the smallest republic as to area, which is exactly one mile. The population numbers 150. It is situated in the Pyrenees.

Tavolara is the smallest republic as to population, having only fifty-three men, women and children. It is twelve miles from Sardinia.

Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic, sends out its mail once a year to the outside world, it has a population of sixty-four persons—eighteen men, nineteen women, fifteen boys and twelve girls.

King Malietoa, the Samoan monarch, lately dead, received a smaller salary than any royalty, \$150 monthly, and it was usually in arrears.

Chinese streets are the narrowest in the world—some of them are only eight feet wide.

The smallest horse in the world is a Shetland pony owned by the Marquis Carcano. Its height does not surpass seventy centimeters; it is often harnessed to a Lilliputian mail coach.

Berlin has the smallest elephant in the world. It is only one meter high and weighs eighty kilograms.

The smallest camels belong in Persia. They are not more than fifty centimeters high.

The smallest cows in the world are to be found in the Samois Islands.

The smallest locomotive ever made can now be seen at the Omaha Exposition. Its height from the top of the stack to the rail is 25 inches, and the gauge is 12½ inches. The cylinders are 4 by 4 inches; the boiler is 1½ horse power, made of steel and tested to 300 pounds pressure, and will hold twenty-four gallons of water. The diameter of the driving wheel is 10 inches. The weight of the little engine is about 600 pounds, and it will run on a rail three-quarters of an inch square. It will draw ten cars, each containing two persons. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Difficulty Over Officers.

We trust that in the course of the discussion on the defects shown in the new Yeomanry in South Africa the public will not misunderstand the issue. The real trouble has not been with the men but with the officers. It is true that a large number of the men could not, when they arrived in South Africa, either ride or shoot; but that could be and has been put right, for the human material was for the most part good enough. What could not be put right by a little training was the deficiency in the officers of the qualities which are absolutely necessary in an officer. Of four hundred officers who went out over one hundred are said to have been sent back as unsuitable. That is, a quarter of the officers selected were not capable of doing officers' work. The proportion of men reported as absolutely useless was infinitely smaller. These facts illustrate a principle which we believe have borne in upon all competent observers during the present war. It is, put shortly, "You can improve men, but you cannot improve officers."

The fellow who is fresh should be sat upon. Not so, however, with paint.

DOG-CATCHING DIPLOMACY.

Parson Twine, the Chesterfield sanitary officer and a dog catcher of Atcham, recently called at a house and asked the woman who appeared if she kept a dog.

"No, I don't," responded the woman; "look for yourself."

"Madam," said Parson Twine, "what sort of an administration would this be if the dog tax collector doubted the word of a lady?"

The woman looked at him helplessly for a moment, and then softly said: "I—I have one little dog which I will pay on if you say so." —Kansas City Journal.

Parson Twine, the Chesterfield sanitary officer and a dog catcher of Atcham, recently called at a house and asked the woman who appeared if she kept a dog.

"No, I don't," responded the woman; "look for yourself."

"Madam," said Parson Twine, "what sort of an administration would this be if the dog tax collector doubted the word of a lady?"

The woman looked at him helplessly for a moment, and then softly said: "I—I have one little dog which I will pay on if you say so." —Kansas City Journal.

Timber-Waste.

Little short of ridiculous that quantities of feet of valuable timber should be destroyed every year on the Pacific coast through the carelessness of lumbermen and campers. The sheep herders of the mountains used to burn over large tracts for the purpose of making feed for their flocks in subsequent years, but the practice has long ceased. At all events, somebody ought to make it his business to devise a stringent and systematic scheme for preventing the waste and destruction wrought by annually recurring forest fires. —Goldendale (Wa.) Agricultural Fires.